

VCU MAGAZINE

WINTER 1976

WHERE ARE OUR
SCHOOLS HEADED?





MCV's Saint Cecilia, now restored, has been returned to Tompkins-McCao Library.



VCU MAGAZINE

Winter 1976
Volume 5, Number 4

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Cover: Our cover story by Howard Ozmon examines the future of education in an article beginning on page 2. The cover design is by Don Denny, University Graphics, Department of Communication Arts and Design.

The price of moving

Can you imagine keeping up an address book containing 32,000 names? That's the task constantly before the Alumni Activities Office as it attempts to keep track of those who have studied at the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond Professional Institute, and Virginia Commonwealth University. Needless to say, it is no easy job.

Every quarter, as many as 2,000 copies of *VCU Magazine* go undelivered because of incorrect addresses. And although we try to keep our records current, it is impossible unless we are informed of changes of address. Normally, the post office lets us know when an alumnus has moved and left a forwarding address. But that service costs money—now twenty-five cents for each address correction, or approximately \$2,000 a year.

If you are among the fourth of our alumni who will change their addresses within the next twelve months, you can help us. Please let us know your new address. We have included a change of address form elsewhere in this issue for your convenience.

Among those responding to the article in our fall issue "Clearing the Air on MCV Admissions" was C. Wayne Taylor, of Williamsburg, Virginia, a 1975 graduate in business administration. In his letter Mr. Taylor took issue with the statement that conscience dictates the enrollment of more minority students, referring to MCV's practice of sometimes giving preference to minority applicants, be they women, blacks, or those from rural areas. He asked, "What is there about the conscience that demands the admissions committees accept minority students as such?"

"The only apparent pressure that should be felt by the admissions committees is to improve their evaluation methods. . . . If conscience dictates anything, it dictates that admissions procedures and evaluations are conducted fairly and impartially. It does not dictate that applicants be selected on the basis of their race or sex as suggested."

Recently, the California Supreme Court ruled that the medical school admissions policy at the University of California at Davis was unconstitutional because it gave preference to minority groups because of their race. The University of California will likely appeal its state court's decision to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In this issue *VCU Magazine* examines the undergraduate admissions policies at the university's academic division, as well as facts about food faddism and the future of education. There also are articles about the special collections of the Cabell Library and the art history department's paintings conservation laboratory.

Credits

As in past issues, several illustrations in our winter issue are by students in the communication arts and design department's University Graphics workshop. The illustration on page 3 was designed and photographed by Dick Rabil; the drawing of the embryo is by Carolyn Vibbert. D.A. Hurley did the illustration on page 6. The magazine's cover was designed by Don Denny, and Teresa Garland designed the cover for the 1975-1976 VCU Annual Fund Report insert.

Bob Hart took the photographs for the article entitled "The Saving of Saint Cecilia." The photograph of Mrs. Cabell was taken by W. C. Sleeman. Dale Quarterman photographed the VCU quilt. David R. White shot the pictures of the 1975-1976 basketball team and Oliver Hall. All other photographs in this issue were taken by John Frischkorn.

Education and the future

By Howard Ozmon

Ours is an age concerned not so much with the past as with the future. Witness the rash of science-fiction paperbacks and the popularity of television programs such as "Star Trek" and "Space 1999." The World Future Society, only eight years old, already boasts a membership of 17,000. Across the country, colleges and universities, including VCU, teach more than 1,000 courses dealing with the future. Some institutions—the University of Minnesota for one—even offer degree programs in future studies.

Several factors are responsible for the steady increase in future studies. Among the reasons most often listed are (1) rising concern about ecological destruction, (2) increasing awareness of a need for planning by business and other institutions, (3) achievements in aerospace exploration, (4) scarcity of natural resources and the resulting energy shortage, (5) a declining quality of life, and (6) the magnetism of the year 2000 as a millennial turning point. Technological advances of all kinds have spurred an interest in and a concern for the future, and developments in any given field encourage developments in other fields. Successful heart transplants, for example, have encouraged scientists to consider other transplants. Research into interplanetary travel, time travel, deep-freezing, synthetic foods, roadless vehicles, ocean farming, and direct democracy through computerized systems engender a wide range of speculation. Not only do such developments necessitate our thinking about their possible uses, but they also force upon us their ethical and social implications as well.

The publication of Alvin Toffler's *Future Shock* in 1970 generated considerable

interest in the future. Toffler, writing in a style with universal appeal, discussed such things as the Throw-Away Society, the Fractured Family, a growing Adhocracy, Overchoice, Genetic Manipulation, and other activities presently being considered by futurists. Toffler deftly listed changes taking place in such a way as to bring them home to every individual, and the term "future shock" has now become a part of our vocabulary. Paradoxically, Toffler explained that the way to avoid future shock is to speed up change so that we can reach a new plateau of stability, a breathing spot, before beginning the process of change all over again.

The Future of Education

Toffler also outlined views on education in *Future Shock* and has dealt with the topic extensively in other books as well. He points out, for example, "our schools face backward to a dying system, rather than forward to the emerging new society." In *Learning for Tomorrow* he goes on to say "So long as the rate of technological change in such a community stays slow, so long as no wars, invasions, epidemics or other natural disasters upset the even rhythm of life, it is simple for the tribe to formulate a workable image of its own future, since tomorrow merely repeats today." Today we know this is no longer true; yet, our educational systems often deal with the world as a static system. The problem is reminiscent of that recounted in *The Saber-Tooth Curriculum* where the author shows that little or no change is necessitated in education until the encroaching glacier makes current practices out-of-date. Today we still continue to teach theories and practices that are no longer useful in improving or maintaining the life of the tribe. Toffler says that even today "most schools, colleges and universities base their teaching on the usually tacit notion that tomorrow's world will be basically familiar: the present writ large." We now realize that this is most unlikely. It is more likely that the future will be radically different from the world as we now know it. Still, we continue to educate people not for a future time, not even perhaps for a

present time, but for a past time.

James Herndon, in *How To Survive in Your Native Land*, remarks that while his classes are engaged in new and creative activities, other classes in the same school are slaving over lessons about Egypt. One could compile a lengthy catalog of obsolete courses which should be replaced with those more germane to today's and tomorrow's needs. For example, schools emphasize penmanship instead of typing, forbid students to use calculators in math classes, teach spelling and the diagramming of sentences instead of creative writing, drill pupils in phonics instead of teaching speed reading, and so on. The inordinate attention schools give to maintaining the status quo may represent the attitude of those who really run the schools—our school boards and our state legislatures. Frequently, such people promote a more conservative viewpoint and fail to see the need for change in education if it is to keep up with changes in society at large.

When John Dewey championed "progressive" education in the early 1900s, he suggested continual change. Progressivism was often referred to as experimental, for Dewey believed education should be a continuing experimental activity. Some interpreted Dewey's ideas as a "life adjustment" approach; Dewey, however, felt that education must not only help people deal with present problems but also must help them become agents of change. This idea has been accentuated by such educational reconstructionists as George Counts and Theodore Brameld, who emphasize the change aspect of the progressive movement. Progressivism has influenced American education widely, but more in terms of methods than philosophy, and many people still do not associate progressivism with a strong orientation toward change.

Reconstructionists, understandably enough, are critical of contemporary society. They point out the contradictions and hypocrisies of modern life. This,

Long-range developments in birth technology, symbolized in the illustration at right by Dick Kahl, will have a profound effect upon education in the future.

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they feel, is one of the functions education should perform. In addition to criticizing society, they strive to orient students toward becoming agents of change. Counts, for example, suggests that educators should infiltrate those areas where great change can be achieved, such as the political realm. He also suggests that teachers run for political office or become active in organizations that promote change. Reconstructionists feel that students should think more about such things as world government, a world without schools, and approaches to ending war, bigotry, and hunger.

Although educators have not seriously heeded the philosophies espoused by progressivists and reconstructionists, they have awakened to the gnawing need for change. During the last decade we have seen a rash of school programs sparked by cries of *relevance* and *innovation*. Teachers were encouraged to innovate, although innovation was often of the most trivial kind, and relevance was interpreted to mean relevance to a system that was in decay. Very few of the programs developed during this period changed education in any lasting way. Their very frivolousness has today led to a counterreaction among parents and other lay people who are calling for a return to basics and the kind of authoritarian school structure which existed some fifty years ago.

In many quarters, however, there is a more sober assessment being made of the needs of education, not only for today but also for tomorrow. The World Future Society has sponsored a number of workshops for teachers in an effort to get them to think about the future. Such workshops have spawned a number of the programs on the future found in elementary and secondary schools. Educators are now becoming increasingly aware that they are educating students who must function as productive citizens many years after their days in the classroom. It was this kind of concern that led Dewey to point out that the facts we teach children today may be out-of-date by the time they graduate. Thus, he emphasized a problem-solving method which he felt would be as useful in the future as it was in the present.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to where our schools are headed as well as to the course they *should* follow in the years ahead. Some futurists have suggested such things as longer hours for preschoolers, extending formal education from birth to death, selective breeding to raise IQ's, and increased use of electronic media to aid learning.

Long-range predictions usually start with birth technology. It is possible that future prospective parents will be able to predetermine the sex of a child and to program the child's IQ, looks, and personality. Embryo transplants may be-

come widespread. Parents may be able to select twins or triplets. Children may be born in artificial wombs. Parents may one day purchase embryos in a babytorium. Some children may even have more than two biological parents. (Experiments with the embryos of mice show that when several embryos are placed into a dish they form one embryo which, when implanted in another mouse, produces offspring that have the characteristics of each mouse and all of the accompanying genetic traits.) There is also the possibility of cloning, the production of several people, or even an infinite number, who are exactly alike. Such developments must certainly will have a profound effect upon education and will necessitate changes in the way we look at children.

As such children grow up, more of their education may be obtained at home through various media, such as TV, tapes, radio, and movies. There may also be twenty-four-hour day-care centers where parents can leave children for extended periods of time, visiting them only when they choose.

Toffler describes the possible development of Professional Parents who may one day take care of your child. You may even see advertisements such as:

Why let parenthood get you down?

Let us raise your infant into a responsible, successful adult. Class A pro-family offers: father age 39, mother 36, grandmother 67, uncle and aunt, age 30, live in, hold part-time jobs. Four-child unit has opening for one, age 6-8. Regulated diet exceeds government standards. All adults certified in child development and management. Bio-parents permitted frequent visits. Telephone contact allowed. Child may spend summer vacations with bio-parents. Religion, art, music encouraged by special arrangement. Five-year contract, minimum. Write for further details.

If children are to have much of their education at home, it has been suggested that each house contain a small encapsulated classroom, a kind of egg-shaped plastic shell equipped with electronic gadgetry. Inside, the child could plug into computer banks or have films and cassettes played without disturbing other members of the family. Older children may get some of their education in cities where they could receive practical on-the-job training for activities useful later in life.

No doubt the future will hold exciting educational opportunities for both men and women. Women, however, will likely benefit more since they, historically, have not had equal access to education. It is still easier today to predict what women will do at age twenty-five

than what men will do. Men can become doctors, lawyers, engineers, street cleaners, soldiers. Most women become housewives and spend 43 percent of their time cooking, cleaning, shopping, and such. Today, although 31 million women work outside the home, more than 78 percent are employed in menial jobs. Only 15 percent are classified as professional or technical. At present only 7 percent of American physicians are women. Similarly, they comprise only 3 percent and 1 percent of the nation's lawyers and engineers, respectively. In the future, women will most likely have equal opportunities for employment and will work on all levels of the job ladder.

Although these ideas are projections for the future, we can find the genesis of their development in some form at the present time. Theodore Brameld, for example, has long argued that students should be in school no more than 50 percent of the time, that the remainder of their time should be spent outside the school in some community activity. This idea has been realized in such places as the Parkway School in Philadelphia and the Metro School in Chicago, both of which now operate "schools without walls."

Ivan Illich goes even further in *Deschooling Society*. He suggests that we need no schools at all. Illich, who makes a distinction between schooling and education, believes that education should be spread throughout society rather than being conducted only in special buildings provided for that purpose. He suggests that people should be educated on the job, at home, and wherever they may be during their day-to-day activities. Illich has also suggested the use of "learning webs" where people can pool information and talents with others. Some critics point out that we once went through a period in our history with no schools or with few schools. Others see Illich's idea as having great implication for the future; they contend special buildings set aside for elementary, secondary, and higher education may be passé. Certainly, many changes are on the way for education; undoubtedly their efficiency and quality will be enhanced.

Teaching the Future

One important and pressing need in today's schools is for students to become more aware of the future. Toffler suggests that future studies become part of every educational program. Too often students are only *now* oriented. They need to see their ideas and aspirations in terms of possible future developments, plus the variety of alternatives that may be open. A number of schools today offer courses on the future for these purposes. Melbourne High School, serving a community adjacent to Cape Kennedy, Florida, developed a course entitled "Twenty-First Century." The course



Dr. Ozmon: "Futurists have suggested longer hours for preschoolers, extending formal education from birth to death, selective breeding to raise IQ's, and increased use of electronic media to aid learning."

contained the following units: introduction to the future, predicting the future, war and violence, race relations, work and leisure, man and machine, intelligence, communications, control of the mind, the politics of tomorrow, population, urbanization, genetics, life span, and what is man? These units incorporated readings, games, and simulation. Such a course not only confronts students with their own values and the values of others, but also encourages them to think about where those values may lead.

In my own futures course at VCU, we deal with such areas as family, education, population, energy, art, architecture, communication, work, and government. One could make an almost endless list of topics which can be dealt with from a futures point of view.

Educators may approach the teaching of the future in a variety of ways. In order to get students to think about the future, some courses raise questions such as these: Where will you be in ten years? What are some long-range projections regarding the family? What major changes do you see occurring in the years ahead? In some school there is even a game called *What If?* It asks such questions as *What if your eyes were closed and you opened them in 1984?* What would be the first thing you would

see? or *What if there were no schools and everyone had to find his own education? Where would you begin?*

In some schools students work on projects which examine their possible life on Mars. Questions are posed as to what laws would they set. How would they manage limited food and air supplies? What activities might they engage in on Mars? Students can be asked to develop an ideal society, focusing on such areas as economics, politics, social patterns, etc. They might even prepare a wheel showing how all of these various activities would interrelate to develop an efficient and harmonious society. At one school students were asked to write their own obituaries, stating the cause of death, the year they died, and major activities performed during their lifetime. (One creative student reported that his death was caused by a monkey wrench dropped by a careless robot.)

Students can engage in making short- and long-range forecasts using a variety of forecasting techniques. As part of this assignment, they could evaluate the forecasts of others. Students can be asked to write scenarios or science-fiction stories. They might even be encouraged to think about the future in terms of such present-day facts as:

1. The United States' population has

only 6 percent of the world's population but consumes 30 percent of the world's energy output.

2. Ten percent of the world's population is white. Ninety percent is black or yellow.

3. The average length of time people of the United States spend in any large city is four years.

These and other facts may engender interest in the future and serve as the basis for report writing and discussion. Students might also use these facts as springboards for dramatizations and role playing. Many students seem to have a natural interest in the future. Teachers can use this interest to motivate students in the study of mathematics, science, and art. Some children who are not turned on by traditional approaches may be motivated by the novel and direct appeal of future concerns.

Since the world of tomorrow will be run by the children of today, it is vital that we encourage young people to be concerned about the future and instill in them the idea that they can help shape the future according to their own goals and aspirations. Rather than view the future as something which just happens, we need to look at it as something which we can, by our own efforts, make into a world of beauty and infinite promise. □



Food faddism: A billion dollars worth of balderdash

By Betty Moore

If vitamin E could bestow the sexual prowess of a Don Juan or a Cleopatra, sexologists such as Masters and Johnson might have a greatly diminished clientele.

If huge doses of vitamin C could control the common cold (and at this time there is little evidence to suggest that it does), the possible hazard of kidney stones might make the sniffles a preferred disorder.

If the grapefruit and egg diet or Dr. Atkins's low carbohydrate diet could safely melt ugly fat, then citrus crates and hens' nests would provide the new pharmacopoeia; Jean Nidetch, high priestess of Weight Watchers, might be stripped of her prestigious position; and the immensely popular tabloid *National Enquirer* would lose its perennially favorite topic: advice to the corpulent.

Interest in nutrition is sweeping the country. Americans are fascinated by food and its role is achieving more buoyant health and well-being. Nutrition is moving beyond the biochemist's laboratory and the dietitian's calculator and into the public domain. This is as it should be. It is high time that consumers understand that they are what they eat.

Good health does not exist without good nutrition, but nutrition is not a miracle. It is a young science whose sensible application can bestow rich benefits to the health—and pocketbooks—of Americans. (Health care now costs the nation \$108 billion a year. Improved nutrition could save \$5 billion annually.)

But nutrition cannot guarantee, as nothing can, immunity from every conceivable disease or disability that besets modern man. Yet, such perfect assurance is the stuff from which the food faddists weave their magic. The faddists' glib

prose and "potent panaceas" have seduced Americans into spending a billion dollars annually on balderdash. Nutrition bunkum is the most widespread of the health quackeries.

Why is balderdash so alluring to the public? What prompts us to spend vast sums on misleading, even fraudulent, publications such as the Rodale Press's sensational magazine *Prevention*, Dr. Atkins' *Diet Revolution*, and Dr. Reuben's preposterous treatise on dietary fiber in his book *The Save Your Life Diet*? Such wasteful extravagance in the pursuit of health should not surprise us too much. Who among us does not yearn for Shangri-la? Who among us does not want his anxiety calmed, his aching flesh soothed, his spirit rekindled, his hope renewed? We dream of quick and easy routes to slenderness, complexions free of bump and wrinkle, spiritual serenity, freedom from gray hair, cancer, and heart disease—the list could go on.

Most of us have some false beliefs about food. The health faddists are skilled communicators who capitalize—without guilt—upon our natural inclination for easy gratification of our hearts' desires. The faddists know that the traditionalists sometime sound too sensible and are unwilling to go out on a limb if the facts do not add up. The quacks think the traditionalists take the fun, the mystery, and the adventure out of eating for good health.

It is true that traditionalists are sometimes not imaginative enough. They could embellish their message with more excitement without jeopardizing its integrity. Examples of books on sensible nutrition written in a scintillating style include Ronald Deutsch's *Family Guide to Better Food and Better Health and Realities of Nutrition*. Jean Mayer's *Overweight: Causes, Cost and Control* is also a highly readable, authentic book.

In contrast, the leading self-proclaimed nutritional gurus—such as Robert Rodale, Carlton Fredericks, and the late Adelle Davis—make up in purple prose what they lack in responsible interpretation of scientific findings. A psychologist who had read *Prevention* magazine for sometime finally wrote to the editor objecting to the magazine's distortion of

fact: he deplored its lack of concern for observing the fundamental rules of epistemology governing the limits of knowledge. An editor's note in the March, 1974, issue stated, "We confess that *Prevention* has always been more interested in striving for better health than for epistemological elegance." (Does he imagine that they are mutually exclusive?) Editor Rodale fancies that the exceedingly readable style of his writers lends verity to their exaggeration of health benefits attending heroic doses of kelp, lecithin, and the whole alphabet of vitamins.

The preeminent diet obsessions of Americans are obesity, super-nutrition via gargantuan doses of nutrition supplements, and the notion that our agricultural bounty is shot through with deadly pollutants. Obesity is the one obsession of this trio that has credibility; the others are, for the most part, myth. Some of the fervently held false beliefs about food include the vinegar-and-honey cure for arthritis, dietary fiber as a cure-all for most chronic diseases, and the claim that yogurt and wheat germ (both delicious and nutritious foods) are endowed with unique vitalizing powers.

There is ample justification for our national concern about fatness. Observation of any group confirms that about half of mechanized America is populated by fat folk. The scientific literature is replete with descriptions of the odious side effects of excess adiposity and its aggravation of heart and vessel disease, diabetes, and many other chronic health problems, especially high blood pressure. Those super statisticians the insurance actuaries have nothing positive to say about poor girth control and longevity. On the other hand, Dr. Hilde Bruch, the noted authority on eating disorders, believes there may have been too much propaganda about corpulence—at least for some people. Dr. Bruch contends that some overly fat persons are harmed by the national stigma against obesity; that they have underlying psychological problems the treatment of which takes precedence over weight control.

The popular press and other media continuously dingdong the public about

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their fat figures. Media people know that the public never wearies of being bombarded with every conceivable kind of diet, that there is a ceaseless and understandable quest for improved self-image and enhanced vitality. Knowing that diet sells copy, nearly every issue of the popular magazines spotlights some new nutrition gimmick. A small portion of the dietary advice is sound from both a nutritional and psychological standpoint, but much of it is poppycock.

Readers are often enticed by a sensational caption on a cover. Frequently even a sound program is cloaked with a title inferring that some new magic has been discovered. A case in point is an article in the October, 1976, issue of the respectable monthly *Woman's Day*. This headline was emblazoned on its cover: "Peel Off Pounds While Eating What You Like—the New University Diet—Eating Is Okay." The message implies that a slim physique magically accrues while you enjoy unlimited culinary pleasures. On reading the caption, the customer's fantasy immediately takes over; although his common sense says that hedonism and health seldom coexist, the buyer rationalizes that "maybe there is something new" and shells out the money for the magazine. In this case, the buyer was not really cheated. The article is a fairly good review of the behavioral modification theory as it concerns eating. This is a fairly new and respectable approach to weight control. In no way, however, does this recently developed theory allow limitless consumption of food. Furthermore, the inevitable dietetic arithmetic is there. The main concept of the approach is a sound one: that you learn, by careful study of your eating behavior as it relates to your whole lifestyle, how to substitute more suitable food habits for inappropriate ones, the objective being lifelong control of your eating habits.

Another example of nutritional flapdoodle was recently featured in the banner headline of the sensational tabloid *National Enquirer*: "New Diet Guarantees 100 Percent Freedom from a Heart Attack." Examination of the diet revealed it to be devoid of all oils and fats. But the absence of fat makes this *National Enquirer* diet unbalanced. Some fat is needed to facilitate the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. In addition, fat—when used in modest amounts and in correct balance—serves a host of other purposes as well.

David Reuben, in his book *The Save Your Life Diet: High-Fiber Protection from Six of the Most Serious Diseases of American Life*, said that if we could just get all of the cholesterol out of our bodies we could rid the world of heart attacks. It is this kind of statement by Reuben that

makes his book a candidate for burning. Surprisingly, sexologist Reuben forgot, if he ever knew, that cholesterol is essential for the production of sex hormones. Many believe that Dr. Reuben should limit himself to sex; that should keep him busy enough without meddling in cardiology, nutrition, gastroenterology, and proctology. But the gullible public is probably going to buy as many copies of his misleading treatise on fiber as they did his *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex*.

In 1972 Dr. Atkins' *Diet Revolution: The High Calorie Way to Stay Thin* rolled off the press and became the fastest selling book in the history of publishing. This should come as no surprise since the title suggests the realization of a dream that reaches back to the creation. But Atkins' book is the epitome of irresponsible and inexcusable journalism. According to a statement published in 1973 by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, Atkins' regimen is generally without scientific merit. The council deplored Atkins' promotion of bizarre concepts on diet and nutrition as if they were established scientific principles.

Why is Dr. Atkins' regimen in dispute with every health professional who has the slightest concern about sound nutrition? For one thing, Atkins claims that weight loss of up to five or more pounds per week can result while eating calorie-rich foods—so long as little or no sugar or starch is consumed. He advises eating minimal amounts of carbohydrates and unlimited amounts of protein and fat-rich delicacies such as steak, lobster in drawn butter, eggs Benedict (without toast), etc.

The notion that persons engaged in light activity can lose body fat while ingesting a diet providing 5,000 calories a day is incredible. Body fat cannot be lost unless calories—whether from protein, fat, or carbohydrate—are decreased, or unless calorie expenditure is increased. Atkins apparently holds in contempt the first law of thermodynamics which says: "The energy of an isolated system is constant and any exchange of energy between a system and its surroundings must occur with the creation or destruction of energy."

Misleading and potentially dangerous statements also lurk between the covers of the popular books by the late "nutrition distortionist" Adelle Davis. In her book *Let's Get Well* Davis suggested that persons suffering from the kidney disease nephrosis should take potassium chloride. This suggestion was termed "extremely dangerous and even potentially lethal" by R. E. Randall, Jr., M.D., formerly chief of the Division of Renal Disease at the Medical College of Virginia. In *Let's Have Healthy Children* Davis

attributed crib death in children to bottle feeding (versus breast feeding) of infants and suggested that vitamin E might prevent such deaths. This cruel error has never been corrected in her book. No doubt, the false statement has aroused feelings of guilt in the parents of infants who suffered crib death and who were neither breast fed nor given vitamin E.

Davis's books are fraught with other errors, and the naive, zealous reader who cannot distinguish fact from fiction is the one who stands in potential danger. Dr. George Mann of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine found an average of one mistake per page is her most popular book *Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit*.

Carlton Fredericks, a popular self-proclaimed nutrition expert, has frequently made sensational radio and television appearances. He, however, has erroneously informed his audiences that vitamins and minerals can be used to treat respiratory conditions, tooth decay, disturbed elimination, rheumatic fever, multiple sclerosis, tendency toward cancer, sexual frigidity, and gray hair. In 1945 he was found guilty of practicing medicine illegally and was recorded as being a charlatan in the annals of the New York City court. Fredericks and other faddists depict themselves as courageous health crusaders who defy federal authorities so that the public may know the "truth about health."

The distortion of scientific fact and the misleading and potentially dangerous statements made by Fredericks, Davis, Atkins, and Rodale are simply too numerous to enumerate here. Readers wanting more information are referred to a superb article "Americans Love Hush" by Edward H. Rynearson, M.D., in the July, 1974, supplement to *Nutrition Reviews*. This special supplement can be obtained by writing to the Nutrition Foundation, Office of Education and Public Affairs, 888 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006, and enclosing a check for \$2.50. This publication should be in the hands of all professionals and others who wish to review in detail sound information on vitamins A, C, D, and E, as well as the use of megavitamins in psychotherapy. Dr. Atkins' diet is also criticized, as are the potentially hazardous Stillman and Zen Macrobiotic diets.

The Prudent Diet

Excess body weight—borne of too many calories and too little activity—is probably the worst overall enemy of a healthy heart. Thus, the Prudent Diet offers the best general dietary advice for sedentary America. Its principal purpose is to help prevent heart attacks and strokes.

The major characteristics of this attrac-

tive diet are appropriate amounts of a variety of foods to support good weight control and a desirable ratio of kinds and amounts of fats. Americans consume four times more saturated, or animal, fat than they need. A better balance of fat is achieved by using almost equal amounts of saturated and polyunsaturated fats. This is not too difficult to do if you keep in mind that animal fats are primarily saturated, while fat from plants is mainly polyunsaturated.

You can, for example, use the polyunsaturated oils and margarines to prepare lean meats, fish, and poultry (adding herbs and spices helps to bring out the flavors), as well as fruits, vegetables, and breads. You also can reduce your intake of saturated butter fats by drinking low-fat or skimmed milk and eating low-fat cheeses.

But what about cholesterol? Egg yolks are the greatest single source of this lipid among common foods; liver is next. Should these be avoided in the Prudent Diet? No. Three or four eggs per week are acceptable, and most people do not eat more than the one recommended serving of liver weekly. (Liver is also the richest source of iron.)

Dietary cholesterol is found only in foods of animal origin—meats have some and so do dairy products. But the body can synthesize cholesterol; excess calories, saturated fat, and sugar support this metabolic conversion. You should keep in mind that cholesterol is an essential nutrient and that our bodies will make it whether or not there is one iota in the diet.

The Prudent Diet also calls for minimal or modest amounts of sugar. Fruits and simple, low-calorie desserts are permissible. You should, however, use sugar substitutes in your beverages. Too much sugar obviously does not support good weight control. Also, some studies indicate that table sugar can be metabolically recycled into cholesterol.

This diet also discourages the excessive use of table salt and other rich sources of sodium. At present more research is needed as to the relationship between sodium and cardiovascular disease. In any event, heavily salted foods are often rich in saturated fat and calories. For example, such typically Southern-style foods as Smithfield ham and fatback present a possible three-way dietary pitfall.

Those desiring more information on nutrition and heart disease are encouraged to call their local chapter of the American Heart Association. It cannot be overemphasized, however, that persons requiring specific diet therapy for cardiovascular problems should be under the care of a physician. They also need individual counseling by a professional dietician or nutritionist to assist them with personalizing their diet plan. □



Ms. Moore, who often shops for fresh fruits and vegetables at Richmond's Seventeenth Street Farmers' Market, says "the Prudent Diet offers the best general dietary advice for sedentary America." This "attractive" diet includes "appropriate amounts of a variety of foods to support good weight control and a desirable ratio of kinds and amounts of fats."

The saving of Saint Cecilia

After a madman slashed Rembrandt's masterpiece *The Night Watch* thirteen times with a fruit knife in September of 1975, a team of seven experts labored six months to restore the 333-year-old pride of Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum to its former glory. This past summer, a VCU professor and three students spent six weeks restoring another seventeenth-century painting—*Saint Cecilia Playing the Viola da Gamba*, attributed to Italian artist Bernardo Strozzi.

Before its restoration, *Saint Cecilia* was "not at all a healthy painting, but cosmetically it looked pretty good," said Joyce Hill Stoner, formerly paintings conservator and associate professor of art history at Virginia Commonwealth University. The painting—a gift to the Medical College of Virginia from Dr. Alfred Koerner, a New York City physician and a 1928 graduate of the School of Medicine—depicts Saint Cecilia, the patron saint of music, playing the viol, while a guardian angel accompanies her on the flute.

Shortly after the painting arrived in Richmond in 1968, it was cleaned and hung in the Tompkins-McCaw Library on the MCV campus. When the library underwent renovation several years later, *Saint Cecilia* was removed and stored at the Anderson Gallery on VCU's

academic campus. There she quietly awaited restoration. Last year the painting was carefully examined and was found to be suffering from three hundred years of aging.

Despite *Saint Cecilia's* deceptive appearance, the stretcher, or wood support, was worm-eaten and badly split; the canvas and lining were worn and frayed at the edges; the paint was cracked over some areas; and the layer of varnish was uneven and dirty. In addition, there was a four-inch gash in the lower right corner of the canvas. Estimates to have the painting restored by a professional ranged from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Neither the university nor the MCV Foundation could afford to have the painting repaired at that price. Stoner, however, agreed to supervise three students who wanted to undertake the restoration project themselves.

The students—Christine Daulton, Anne Gray, and Gary Gordon—had all completed Stoner's introductory course on the conservation of paintings and had participated in her semester-long seminar. The three also plan to go on to graduate school to study conservation. Still, it is highly unusual for students to actually work on paintings brought to the paintings conservation laboratory at VCU. An exception was made this time

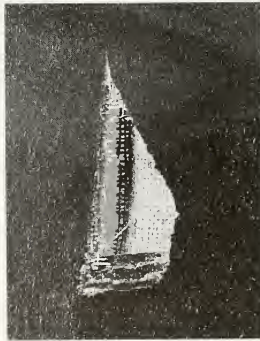
because "funds were not available to do otherwise," said Stoner, and because she could supervise the students as they performed such routine but tedious tasks as scraping glue and mending the frame.

Unlike restorers of earlier centuries who doctored ailing canvases simply by dabbing on more paint, Stoner and other professionally trained conservators document and preserve works of art, as well as restore them to glowing health. "We think of restoration as just one part of the conservation process," explained Stoner. "Before we treat a painting, we photograph it and document everything that is wrong with it." Such was not the case before the 1930s, when the term *conservation* was applied to art for the first time, marking the beginning of a new, scientifically oriented profession.

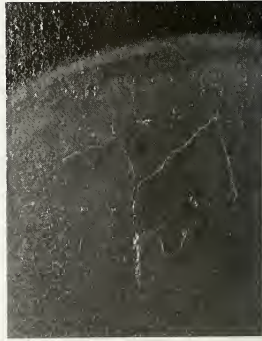
"We don't really like the word *restoration*," said Stoner, speaking for herself and some 300 other Fellows of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, a professional organization for the country's conservators. *Restoration* applied to paintings, she explained, indicates something that cannot be, a return to the original condition. "But you can't do that with a work of art. If a painting has been torn, you can preserve it and treat it so that it looks as good as possible, but it will



Before, the painting was not healthy.



Four-inch tear had to be repaired.



Cracked paint was evident in some areas.



After restoration, Saint Cecilia was exhibited at Anderson Gallery before being returned to Tompkins-McCaw Library.

never be the same," said Stoner. "Art works do age. They do get older."

After documenting *Saint Cecilia's* condition and photographing the canvas in raking and ultraviolet light, Stoner and her three assistants cleaned the painting of dirt and grime. Then they covered the surface with thin squares of mulberry paper and wheat paste. This protective facing was allowed to dry, securing the paint layer so that work could progress from the back.

With the canvas face down, Stoner and the students began removing the brittle, coarsely woven burlap lining which backed the original canvas. Using scapels and spatulas, they cut the lining and removed it in small sections. Then they scraped away the remaining traces of the glue which once adhered one fabric to the other.

Next came the patching of the four-inch tear in the lower right corner. A small square of primed canvas was cut to match the hole, and after the weave was aligned, the patch was glued in position. When the insert was dry, a new linen lining was ironed in place, using a wax-resin mixture as an adhesive. Three weeks after work began, *Saint Cecilia* was turned over, the protective paper facing peeled away, and the most recent layer of varnish removed.

Next the painting was placed on a vacuum hot table and heated under pressure to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, fusing the new lining to the original canvas. Once the wax had melted, a small hand brayer was rolled across the surface to smooth any ripples in the wax backing. Then the painting was fitted onto its new, custom-made stretcher and varnished. After filling in the gouges in the paint surface with gesso, Stoner began the meticulous task of in-painting, or retouching, the canvas.

Meticulous or not, retouching often arouses concern among laymen who fear that their favorite painting may never look the same after being touched by a restorer's brush. Modern conservators themselves scorn the prettying-up jobs of past centuries. Instead, they confine their in-painting strictly to the areas of loss, never covering up original paint. "Bad restorers have caused more harm than fires, floods, or anything else," stated Stoner, explaining how restorers once thought nothing of altering another artist's painting.

"The idea [now] is to make artists long-lasting and permanent, and restorers long-lasting but reversible," said Stoner. "In other words, I don't want my in-painting to change color in five years, but if someone wants to take it off in ten years, they should be able to." For this reason, conservators do not use traditional oil paints which are difficult to remove and turn dark with age. Instead, they grind and mix their own acrylic paints which any expert can spot im-



Joyce Hill Stoner retouches *Saint Cecilia* using a reversible technique known as in-painting.

mediately on close examination. And, in the case of *Saint Cecilia*, every stroke from Stoner's brush was applied over a layer of varnish and can be wiped away at some future date without delving down to the original paint.

Stoner, however, is not the first person to retouch *Saint Cecilia*, although she is without doubt the most expert. An examination of the canvas under ultraviolet light revealed evidence of earlier retouchings, possibly by two different people who painted over the top of the viol and the face and hands of both *Saint Cecilia* and the flutist.

There also is reason to suspect that the painting might have been larger at one time. Certain aspects of the composition and frayed, unpainted edges on only three sides of the canvas suggest that the painting might have been cut down to its present size, roughly three feet by four feet.

Another mystery left unresolved is the absolute identity of the artist. Although *Saint Cecilia* is unsigned and undated, it has been attributed to Bernardo Strozzi, an Italian born in Genoa in 1581. It was there that he established himself as a painter and there that he worked in the Siennese mannerist tradition. Having reached maturity and settled in Venice, he turned to Rubens and Veronese for his inspiration, the latter being his idol during his Venetian years.

Until his death in 1644 at the age of sixty-three, Strozzi was a prodigious painter, turning out both originals and copies with the aid of several helpers. *Saint Cecilia* is thought to have been painted during the time he excelled in religious subjects, probably during the height of his career in Venice. His model for this portrait is the same as that of

another of his paintings of *Saint Cecilia* which is identified and dated.

During the restoration, Stoner had hoped to find conclusive evidence that Strozzi had indeed painted MCV's *Saint Cecilia*. But when the work had been finished there still was no proof—no signature had been uncovered. Stoner theorized that the master could have painted the face and that his students finished the canvas, thus explaining the absence of a signature. Another possibility is that "it could be an honest copy. Someone didn't intend for it to be considered an original," suggested Stoner. She explained that early artists often did not sign their paintings and that the emphasis placed upon signed paintings came about later. "Not that many recognized paintings are signed," said Stoner. "It's more likely that the signatures were added by restorers or dealers wanting to sell the paintings."

Shortly after she completed the restoration of *Saint Cecilia*, Stoner left VCU to become paintings conservator at the Winterthur Museum near Wilmington, Delaware, and to teach at the University of Delaware. Winterthur operates one of the three centers in the country training art conservators. (The others are at Cooperstown, New York, and at New York University, from which Stoner was graduated.) The three schools accept a total of twenty-six students from some 500 applicants each year. Despite the odds, one of Stoner's former students at VCU—Christine Daulton—was one of ten students accepted this fall at Winterthur.

The study of art conservation, explained Stoner, is a "three-way straddle" of science (particularly chemistry), art history (the stylistic history of paint-

ing), and practical skills (painting, glass blowing, woodworking, etc.). In addition, the art conservator must have dexterity and great patience. "People tend to think of conservation as really glamorous," stated Stoner. "A lot of it is just plain boring. It's just hours and hours of sitting there, scraping glue, stretching canvases, and going dot, dot, dot" with a brush to compensate for paint loss. Once their three- or four-year course of study is completed, trained conservators generally gain additional experience working with established experts. For example, Stoner, after earning her master's degree, worked with American conservator Bernard Rabin restoring six Edward Laning murals at the New York Public Library.

Stoner's successor at VCU is another well-trained conservator, Cleo Mullins, a product of the Cooperstown Graduate Programs, State University of New York

at Oneonta. In addition to teaching at VCU part time, Mullins does contract work for the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C. She currently is restoring nineteenth-century American paintings and sculpture. She also has restored decorative objects, including such curiosities as a mummy mask, a Chinese mortuary crown, and painted musical-instrument cases.

This fall twenty-seven students enrolled in Mullins's Introduction to Conservation course. The fifteen three-hour lectures cover such topics as artists' painting materials and methods, the anatomy of paintings, the examination and proper handling of paintings, and conservation treatment and ethics. In addition, Mullins lectures on the care and preservation of textiles, metals, enamels, bone, ivory, stone, wood, glass, and ceramics.

But this is not a how-to course. It would be presumptuous for anyone to think that they could teach, much less learn, the highly-technical skills of art conservation in a one-semester course. Rather, this is an introductory course attracting a variety of students, most of whom are either artists or art historians. Artists take the course to learn about the permanence of various art materials. Art historians and museum personnel enroll to find out about conservation and the care of art works.

Freshmen, too, in the School of the Arts, are exposed to the ideas of permanence and conservation from the very beginning. Mullins lectures to the foundation classes, hoping to instill not only the need to conserve art works from the past, but also the importance of artists selecting materials which will not fall apart before their time. □

How to save your Grandma Moses

If you are among the many who now collect paintings, there are some precautions you should take to guard against your favorite Picasso's or Grandma Moses's popping off the canvas. And chances are they will—sooner or later—unless you care for them properly. The fact is that bright light, dry heat, and humidity changes can cause paint to fade, crack, blister, and peel. (In other words, if you find your home comfortable, your paintings probably won't.)

"Probably the worst place to hang a painting is over a fireplace," says paintings conservator Cleo Mullins, assistant professor of art history at VCU. The heat, she explains, will cause a painting to dry out, and the smoke and soot will blacken its surface. But if you feel you must hang a family heirloom over the mantle, Mullins suggests that you first check to see how hot the chimney wall becomes when a fire roars in the fireplace below. If the wall is hot to the touch, then it is too hot for your painting.

One of the first things you will notice about an ailing oil painting will be tiny cracks splitting the image like a jigsaw puzzle. According to Mullins these are age cracks caused by humidity changes. "Canvases take in moisture," she explains. "They continually go taut and slack, taut and slack," which causes the paint to crack. "If a painting is kept in a controlled environment where there are

no changes in relative humidity, this probably won't happen," she says.

Light, particularly ultraviolet light, also will damage paintings, causing them to fade. Some reds, for example, can fade almost to white. Direct sunlight falling on a canvas is particularly harmful. Not only can it fade the painting, but the heat can cause the canvas to expand. Even picture lights hung from the frame can be damaging. Although they are attractive, they, too, heat the surface of the canvas. The best way to illuminate a painting is to spotlight it from a distance.

Also, avoid touching a painting. Moisture from the hand can sometimes penetrate the varnish on a painting, creating a hazy spot. And never, never try to clean your painting yourself. Soap and detergents are abrasive. If you try to clean away dirt and grime with soap or detergent, you are also likely to scrub away the paint as well. And such home remedies as cleaning a painting with a potato are absolutely absurd, says Mullins. "All I can think a potato would do would be to remove some surface dirt. At best, you'll end up with starch all over your painting."

Should a painting need dusting, do not use a cloth. A dust cloth might only wipe away flakes of paint. Instead, to dust the surface, use a soft brush.

If you have a painting in need of cleaning or possible restoration, take it to a professionally trained paintings conservator.

Art museums can recommend or name conservators in your area. Those living near Richmond can bring their paintings to the conservation laboratory at VCU for a free evaluation. The lab, located on the fourth floor of the Anderson Gallery at 907½ West Franklin Street, is open to the public on Tuesday afternoons from one until three.

Upon request, the conservator will attempt to estimate the cost of restoring your painting. (As a rule of thumb, normal treatment for a regular-size portrait costs several hundred dollars.) But do not expect an estimate as to the value of a particular painting. Conservators have a sort of Hippocratic oath which prohibits them from making value judgments or appraisals of paintings. (Go to an appraiser if you need that kind of information for insurance purposes or whatever.) The conservator, however, will advise those bringing in several paintings as to which ones need immediate attention. For example, canvases with flaking paint must be repaired, whereas dirty varnish can remain on a painting indefinitely without harm.

Collectors interested in learning more about the care of paintings are advised to read *A Handbook on the Care of Paintings* by Caroline K. Keck, paintings conservator at Cooperstown, New York. The book was published in New York in 1965 by Watson-Guptill for the American Association for State and Local History. □

Selling the university

a look at undergraduate admissions

"If you're looking for tradition, bring your own ivy," admonishes a hatchet-brandishing Carrie Nation look-alike from a student recruitment poster currently being thumbtacked to high school bulletin boards across the commonwealth. A flyer emblazoned with the same message was handed out to hundreds of high schoolers attending college fairs in New York and Washington, D.C., this fall.

The poster-flyer, a brainchild of the university's admissions and publication offices, is the latest in a series of eye-grabbing promotional devices designed to entice students to compare VCU's "brand of ivy" with theirs.

The copy embracing Ms. Nation, who is identified as a turn-of-the-century temperance agitator and saloon wrecker, announces that the university "is now encouraging its new students to bring ivy with them," seeing as VCU only has "room for a few sprigs of ivy." The text cleverly compares VCU to traditional, ivy-covered institutions.

"VCU is Virginia's contemporary university in an urban setting," reads the text. "As such, our version of a rolling green campus is often a cobblestone street with a traffic light and our university lake is a puddle from last night's rain."

But what is VCU's connection with the ivy-clutching Carrie Nation? The similarity is spelled out in the verbiage: "Like Carrie Nation, [VCU is] a break with tradition. We're different and we're proud of it."

This latest creative venture comes on the heels of last year's colorful pop-art folder, which was produced by the same two offices and University Graphics, a student design workshop within the Department of Communication Arts and Design. The gate-fold handset featured a raincoat-clad flander-type and the double-entendre: "We're exhibitionists and we're proud of it!" It opened to reveal VCU as an integral part of the city of Richmond. Such reaches into the advertising-absurd by VCU's admissions office are indicative of the aggressive marketing strategy now commonplace in the highly competitive student recruitment field.

"It's no longer a 'seller's market,'" bemoans admissions director Jerrie J. Johnson, citing the passing of the baby boom which swelled college enrollments a decade ago. According to Johnson



Johnson: "Students tend to pick VCU because of its academic programs, faculty, location, and cost."

there were three million high school graduates across the country last year—a figure that he says will increase only slightly through 1978 and then begin to drop. Nationally, only about half of these high school graduates will go on to college. In Virginia the percentage of college-bound high school graduates is actually higher than the national average. This fall there are some 71,000 high school seniors in the commonwealth. Johnson notes that approximately 56 percent of them are expected to go to college.

These college-bound students can pick from a variety of two- and four-year institutions (seventy-one in Virginia alone), public and private, urban and rural, large and small, innovative and traditional, coeducational and single-sex, liberal arts and professional.

The apparent trend away from private to public education is evident in the Old Dominion, points out Johnson, noting that 87 percent of the college students

in the commonwealth are enrolled in the state's fifteen senior institutions and twenty-three community colleges. Thus, explains Johnson, "We're not just competing to get the high school graduate to go to college. We're competing against other institutions to get him or her to come here."

VCU's competition for students, says Johnson, comes primarily from Virginia Tech, Madison College, Old Dominion University, and nearby community colleges.

To recruit the 1,600 freshmen and 1,100 transfer students enrolling at VCU each fall, Johnson and four admissions representatives scour every corner of the commonwealth and beyond, visiting approximately 250 secondary schools and 30 two-year colleges to talk with guidance counselors and prospective students. In the course of a year, VCU's admissions staff responds to approximately 50,000 mail requests, answers more than 20,000 telephone inquiries, and receives 12,000 visitors. The net result is bona fide applicants—some 7,500 of them this past year.

Like most colleges in the commonwealth, VCU experienced a slight increase in the number of applicants for the current fall semester. After a banner year in 1972, admissions officers everywhere were stunned by the decline in applications in both 1973 and 1974. The numbers started back up in 1975, and continued to increase this year.

Why the increase? "Well," says Johnson, "I'd like to think that people are beginning to appreciate VCU; that certainly should be a major factor. The growth of the university overall in reputation is another."

The state of the economy may also be a reason, but Johnson sees it as having both a positive and negative impact on college enrollments. "Keep in mind," he says, "that college costs are going up while the purchasing power of the dollar is going down. A person can look at costs in the sense I'd better get in school now, or pretty soon I won't be able to afford it." On the other hand, a person might decide that college is too expensive and seek other alternatives.

But why do some 2,700 students each year pick VCU over other institutions? Certainly, it is *not* because of Saturday afternoon football games, the manicured lawns, or the prestige of an ivy-league reputation. "Students tend to pick this institution," says Johnson, "because of its academic programs, faculty, location, and cost."

Despite a public sometimes ill-informed or uninformed about VCU, Johnson and his assistants successfully recruit a diversity of students. For example, VCU's academic campus enrollment of 16,000 students this fall came from forty-eight states and twenty-seven foreign countries. Yet the university fulfills its obligation to the commonwealth by enrolling 91 percent Virginians, the highest in-state enrollment percentage of any of Virginia's five major universities.

Although as many as 7,500 applications pour into the admissions office each year, Johnson prides himself in the office's personalized and prompt handling of each application. And unlike the decentralized admissions operation on the Medical College of Virginia campus (see *VCU Magazine*, Fall 1976), the admissions office at VCU's academic division serves as a central processing center for undergraduate applications to the six schools on the west campus.

Johnson runs a "rolling" admissions operation—meaning that applications for the fall semester are processed over an eleven-month period and those for the spring term over a three-month span. Thus in October, the admissions office began reviewing applicants for 1977's spring and fall semesters.

Once an applicant's test scores and academic transcripts have been received, the application file begins a sometimes lengthy journey through the complex admissions process. Applications from candidates presenting outstanding credentials are accepted on first reading, whereas those from less-qualified applicants may be reviewed as many as four times before being accepted or rejected.

Johnson's assistants handle the initial screening of each applicant's file. If two of them respond negatively to a request for admission, then the file is sent to Johnson for his review. He can either concur, or if he thinks the candidate is marginal, he can forward the file to the thirteen-member admissions committee. The committee, which includes representatives from each of the six schools on the academic campus, then makes the final decision as to whether the applicant's credentials warrant his admission to the university.

"We don't have university admission requirements," states Johnson. "We have guidelines," making a distinction between some institutions' fixed cutoffs and VCU's flexible guidelines. "We

"If you're looking for tradition. Bring your own ivy."

It comes in a variety of styles, ivy does. There's English ivy, Baltic ivy, Algerian ivy, and poison ivy. There's also another kind of ivy. It is cultivated, can definitely be bought, and climbs along very special walls—walls of buildings that oftentimes our founding fathers and other notables frequented. These buildings were often located at colleges and universities. Throughout the ages, these fine institutions benefited because the public sensed (with assistance from the college public relations staff) an air of quality about the schools because George slept here or Benjamin flew a kite there. Presumably they planted ivy as these revered walls are now literally held up by that most tenacious of academic vines. Thinking how practical ivy is once mortar falls from between aged bricks, Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond is now encouraging its new students to bring ivy with them. It's not a requirement for graduation or even for admission, but we just can't argue with reason.

For we all know that reasonable people make reasonable decisions in ivy covered buildings. It's a time-honored fact. VCU is Virginia's contemporary university in an urban setting. As such, our version of a rolling green campus is often a cobblestone street with a traffic light and our university lake is a puddle from last night's rain. Therefore, we only have room for a few sprigs of ivy. Unlike ivy, we can't be contained. Like Carrie Nation? we're a breck with tradition. We're different and we're proud of it. And if we'll be able to provide an even better education while hidden behind densely covered walls of ivy, we'll try that too. If we still long for the stamp of approval of an Abe Lincoln or a Frederick Douglass, we just might revert to mentioning that General Lee lived down the street and that Patrick Henry cried for liberty on a nearby hill. Shucks, it's all in who you say you know. Well, we know lots of good folks at VCU. Come see us and compare our brand of ivy with theirs. It's the American thing to do.

Virginia Commonwealth University
Office of Admissions, 100 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284, 804/776-7222

Admissions poster featuring Carrie Nation was designed by David H. Gwaltney and illustrated by Joe Heller, both students in University Graphics last year.

attempt to select people we feel can handle the academic requirements, as opposed to, say, an arbitrary computer selection process."

There are eight basic criteria used when considering high school applicants to VCU. First of all, the admissions staff reviews the applicant's high school preparation. The basic college preparatory curriculum is required: four units in English; two units in mathematics, one of which must be algebra; two units in science, one of which must be a laboratory science; and two units in history or social science and government.

(These requirements are sometimes waived for applicants to the School of the Arts. Instead, applicants must audition in the case of the performing arts, or submit the art admission portfolio if applying in the visual arts. The justification for waiving the requirements, says Johnson, is that the School

of the Arts selects students based upon their talent and artistic ability.)

"A second major criterion is grades," states Johnson, "with particular emphasis upon the sequence, as in English, over the four years. We look to see whether there has been any significant change, variation, or fluctuation."

Rank in class is also taken into consideration, as is the candidate's grade-point average. Both are important, explains Johnson. "For example, in a very competitive high school an applicant could rank in the lower half of his graduating class but have a very good grade point average. He might have, say, between a B and C average and still be in the lower half. In a less competitive high school, a student may rank in the top quarter of his class but his grade point average could be a 2.2," on a four-point scale.

"Another important thing is the



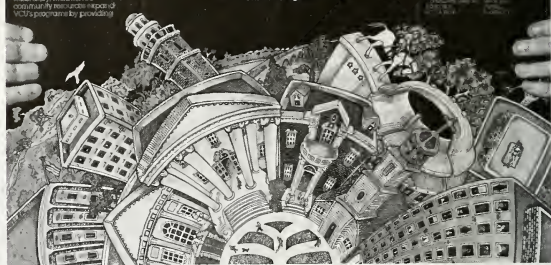
VCU is by its geographic location, part of a city by design. It is an integral part of that city on which it reflects its cultural, intellectual, educational, multiethnic and economic diversity.

VCU's non-traditional state-supported but privately run campus is a laboratory for the future of higher education. It is a place where the future is being created.

AND WE'RE PROUD OF IT!

Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

VCU is a place where the future is being created. It is a place where the future is being created. It is a place where the future is being created.



Student recruitment folder, designed by David H. Gwaltney and illustrated by Frank Heller, opens to reveal a colorful pop-art drawing showing VCU as an integral part of the Richmond scene.

intended major, what the student wants to study at this institution. In some programs like the pre-health sciences, business, and some secondary education fields we strongly suggest that the student have more math and more science than the minimum required," says Johnson.

Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) are also taken into consideration. "The higher the class rank, the lower the college board scores can be," says Johnson, explaining that VCU applies the SAT results on a sliding scale. "As the class rank comes down, the college board scores have to go up. "This gives the student who doesn't test very well but who has been a hard worker and has done well in high school a better chance of being selected. On the other hand, this says to the student who hasn't been a particularly strong high school student but has been average, 'If you do extremely well [on the SAT] and you have the aptitude for college, then we may also give you a chance.'"

While most institutions report that the test scores of their applicants have declined over the past decade, VCU "has not lowered its standards," says Johnson. "Our standards, by and large, have gradually gone up." According to the director of admissions, VCU's average score of 875 on the college board examination compares favorably with the national average.

Although VCU normally rejects applicants scoring less than 750 on the SAT, Johnson considers the academic record as the single most important admissions criterion. "We put more emphasis upon the high school transcript than we do upon college board scores. Basically, we would much rather base our decision upon three or four

years of high school work than on a four-hour examination."

In addition, the admissions staff considers other factors, such as an applicant's extracurricular activities, work experience, letters of recommendation, and evaluation by teachers or counselors. The type and location of the secondary school can also influence the decision.

As for those wishing to transfer to VCU, the university requires a minimum of a C average in all previous college work. However, those with less than a year of college behind them must also meet the same standards applied to high school applicants.

"Just because a student meets the minimum criteria doesn't mean we always admit him," states Johnson. "Applicants who meet the minimum requirements may be denied admission for a variety of reasons; it may be that their academic performance is going downhill or that it is not suited to their intended major."

VCU's academic division applies the same admissions guidelines to all applicants, both in-state and out-of-state. And as an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity institution, the university's policy is to provide equal access to educational programs without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, physical limitation, or national origin.

"We admit anywhere from 60 to 80 percent of our applicants," says Johnson. "Of that number about 55 to 60 percent enroll."

Although the percentage of applicants VCU accepts sounds high, the number is actually in line with figures for public institutions around the country.

According to the results of a survey reported in *The College Board Review* (Summer 1976), some 70 percent of the

public institutions accept over two-thirds of their applicants. In the same survey, most institutions reported that half of the accepted applicants enrolled as students.

"Our efforts—while directed toward attracting a broad gamut of students—is to recruit better qualified students," says Johnson, pointing out that several programs have been established to attract exceptional students to VCU. Besides a freshman honors program in the School of Arts and Sciences, the university admits select high school seniors to the Advanced Scholars Program. Advanced scholars—a maximum of 100 each year—take courses at VCU while completing their senior year of high school at the same time. Another program for well-prepared high schoolers—those within two units of graduation—is the Early Admissions Program. A growing number of such students are admitted to VCU each year as undergraduates.

VCU also admits approximately 200 disadvantaged students annually to its Special Services Program. These students, generally from low income areas, possess academic potential despite the fact that they fail to meet the normal admissions standards. Counseling, tutoring, career planning, and cultural enrichment are provided to those admitted under the guidelines of this federally funded program.

Although the evaluation and selection of applicants is the admissions office's primary function, the recruitment of students is everyone's responsibility. "The recruitment effort," says Johnson, "involves a lot more than just the professional admissions staff. It is everybody's responsibility—faculty, administration, employees, present students, alumni, everybody." □

VCU ANNUAL FUND REPORT 1975-1976



As I look over the list of contributors to the 1975-76 VCU Annual Fund, I am impressed by the many names appearing on this roll of donors for the first time. This show of support is indeed gratifying to me and to others in positions of leadership at Virginia Commonwealth University—particularly now.

Quite frankly, my first eighteen months as president of this university have been filled, night and day, with—well, let's say, *challenges*. Law suits, administrative reorganization, computer consolidation, and budget cuts have all become part of the daily routine. But the greatest challenge during this period of economic uncertainty has been the providing of a quality educational program.

During the past year, state revenues were less than anticipated, thereby necessitating cuts at this university as well as in other state agencies. Your gifts through the VCU Annual Fund, however, helped us to maintain a number of worthwhile programs and services which otherwise might have been curtailed or severely limited. For example, your gifts were used to fund scholarships for deserving students, to support programs designed to improve teaching effectiveness, and to provide tutorial programs for students needing to polish their study skills. We deem all of these activities as important components of VCU's educational program, and we are grateful to you for helping make them possible.

Elsewhere in this report you will find listed the names of your classmates and friends who gave restricted and unrestricted gifts through the VCU Annual Fund last year. If your name does not appear on these pages, won't you please consider making a contribution during the 1976-77 Annual Fund campaign.

In coming months I will be writing alumni, as will deans and other representatives of the university, asking for the support of all those who share a concern for higher education in general and VCU in particular. We hope that your response to our message will be positive.

Again, let me say thank you for help this past year. And may we continue to deserve your support.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "T. Edward Temple".

T. Edward Temple
President

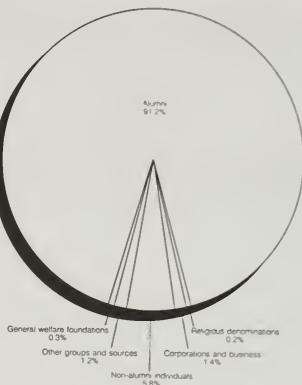
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FUND TOTALS

Contributions to the 1975-76 VCU Annual Fund totalled \$86,410.89, exceeding the previous year's figure by almost \$16,000, or 22 percent. In addition to an increase in the amount contributed, the fund also registered a substantial increase in the number of donors.

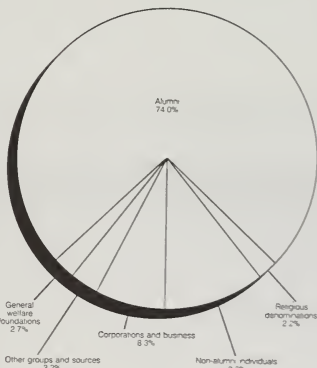
This past year more than 91 percent of the donors to the annual fund were alumni—either former students at the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond Professional Institute, or Virginia Commonwealth University. Gifts from these alumni donors amounted to \$63,924.29, or 74 percent of the total raised during the past year. Non-alumni individuals, or friends of the university, gave \$8,266.63, or 9.6 percent of the total, and comprised 5.8 percent of the donors. Corporations and businesses, including those companies which match gifts from their employees through the Matching Gift Program, contributed \$7,187.82 for 8.3 percent of the total. Twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars came from foundations, while religious denominations made contributions amounting to \$1,910. The remainder of the total, \$2,772.15, came from other groups and sources.

The VCU Annual Fund permits contributors to make both restricted and unrestricted gifts to Virginia Commonwealth University. Unrestricted gifts are used by the university where the need is greatest. Individuals, however, may designate that their gifts be restricted to a particular school or area in which they have a particular interest. The accompanying table lists gift totals for the 1975-76 VCU Annual Fund.

Percentage of Contributors



Percentage of Total Contributed



Gifts by Purpose

	Amount	Percent of Total
Unrestricted	\$24,189.50	28.0%
School of Allied Health	1,832.50	2.1%
School of the Arts	1,399.00	1.6%
School of Arts and Sciences	1,495.00	1.7%
School of Basic Sciences	135.00	.2%
School of Business	5,442.00	6.3%
School of Community Services	255.00	.3%
School of Dentistry	8,444.65	9.8%
School of Education	495.00	.6%
School of Medicine	7,603.14	8.8%
School of Nursing	2,716.50	3.1%
School of Pharmacy	3,094.35	3.6%
School of Social Work	3,204.50	3.7%
Medical College of Virginia	7,300.00	8.4%
Miscellaneous	18,804.75	21.8%
Total	\$86,410.89	100.0%

VCU AND YOU

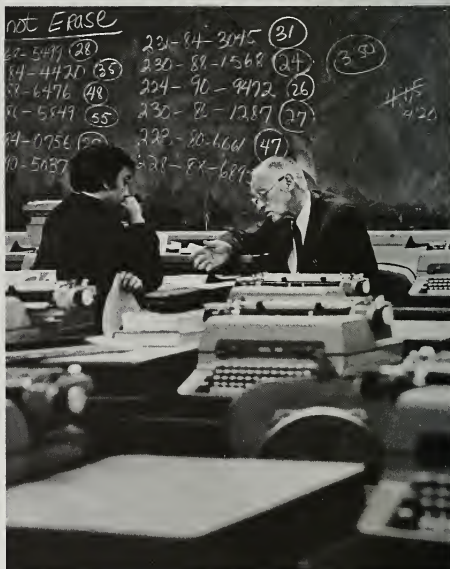
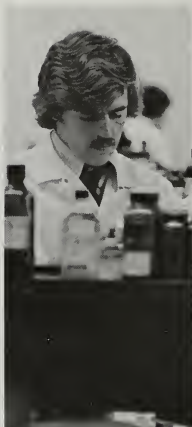
We've come a long way since 1968. That was the year RPI and MCV merged to form VCU. And already, our progress has been recognized. For example, the American Association of University Professors now lists VCU among the nation's 150 *comprehensive* universities. (Only two other institutions in Virginia have been accorded the AAUP's Category One status.) The National Science Foundation also lists VCU among the nation's top 100 universities in research effort. Such accomplishments as these are representative of the strides made by this institution during the past eight years.

Among those responsible for VCU's progress are alumni and friends who have contributed to the VCU Annual Fund since its inception five years ago. These gifts have helped to fund innovative programs, scholarships, research, and libraries. But if VCU is to continue making the kind of progress which has characterized this university from the beginning, then it must receive even greater support.

The fact is—and you know it all too well—the dollar today is harder to come by, and it doesn't stretch as far as it used to. Appropriations from the General Assembly of Virginia alone are not enough. (The legislature increased VCU's general fund appropriation only 2.53 percent for the year 1976-77; meanwhile, inflation is running about 6.5 percent. And VCU's enrollment continues to grow.) Thus, unless alumni and friends increase their support, VCU will be seriously limited in its ability to provide quality education, research, health care, and public service.

Those of you who studied here—at the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond Professional Institute, or Virginia Commonwealth University—all have a stake in the continued growth and development of VCU. For one thing, as VCU's prestige increases so does the prestige of your diploma. For another, VCU's research and public service extend to touch thousands of lives—possibly even yours.

You can become part of this comprehensive, contemporary university by giving generously to the 1976-77 VCU Annual Fund. You also can help the institution by becoming one of the many people who are now spreading the word in every corner about the quality of VCU's programs and services.



ROLL OF DONORS

We sincerely appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the support of alumni, friends, corporations, and organizations who contributed to the 1975-76 VCU Annual Fund. Their names are listed in the pages of this report. While we have made every attempt to assure accuracy in this roll of donors, we apologize for any omissions and oversights. If errors have occurred, we would appreciate their being called to our attention. Please report such information to the VCU Annual Fund, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284, or telephone (804) 770-7124.



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When James Branch Cabell went to VCU

By Maurice Duke

It is, of course, presumptuous for anyone to chronicle any part of the past decade of Richmond's history. After all, the story of the city goes back to the eighteenth century, while the last decade is still in almost everyone's mind. But if the writer is talking about the genesis of any part of Virginia Commonwealth University, clearly an institution of the present and the future, perhaps he can be forgiven. And especially, if the subject is James Branch Cabell, a Richmond name permanently linked with the university, there is just the remote possibility that the story might even be interesting.

Although his name is no longer uttered with a giggle by New York City's chorus girls nor his latest book anxiously awaited by the reviewers and critics from Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco, Cabell was once at the forefront of American literature. Born in 1879 at the site of the present Richmond Public Library—just about where the rare book room now is, he used to speculate wryly—he went on to publish fifty-two books before his death in 1958.

Cabell was a shy man who preferred his study, first at Dumbarton just north of Richmond and later at 3201 Monument Avenue, to the limelight sought by many writers of his day. In the privacy of his office, guarded from the curious by his first wife Priscilla, he wrote his books that, although set in medieval Europe, very much reflected the foibles of twentieth century society. His most ambitious work is the eighteen-volume *Stories of the Life of Dom Manuel*. As a unit, these books represent one of the

great imaginary sagas in modern fiction.

Today, however, Cabell is remembered by only a handful of critics and scholars, along with some of the mainstream writers of science fiction and fantasy, who see in his preciously wrought romances the prototype of their kinds of stories. A few people remember *Jurgen*, the novel that made Cabell famous, or *infirm*, because of its trial, and sub-

over more than half a century. It also includes much information about his friends and acquaintances in the literary world.

I first became acquainted with the Cabell collection in the fall of 1966. Having just completed most of my Ph.D. work at the University of Iowa and joined the English faculty at Richmond Professional Institute, I was in search of a dissertation topic. At an early-evening party given by Dr. Allan Brown, then the chairman of the English department, I was introduced to an RPI alumnus who had gone on to take a doctor's degree from the University of Paris. He was Dr. Edgar MacDonald, a Cabell scholar whose work is widely known. Dr. MacDonald told me of the library and mentioned that it had never been cataloged. He also offered to introduce me to Mrs. Cabell so that I might ask permission to compile such a catalog for a doctoral dissertation.

After a pleasant meeting with Mrs. Cabell, carried on in the presence of the Cabell family portraits and Mr. Cabell's books in her parlor, I received the necessary permission and, not knowing really what to expect, I began work immediately.

In those days, the bulk of the collection was contained in Cabell's combination library and study located on the second floor of his large late-Victorian house at 3201 Monument Avenue, but there were books in other rooms as well. All the walls of the library were lined with books. There were books on the mantelpiece, on the small marble-topped table that now stands in the center of the Cabell Room at the university, and in two small adjoining rooms. There were also books on floor-to-ceiling shelves in the main parlor downstairs. In the same room there was a cabinet, also later moved to the Cabell Room, which held all of Cabell's own works. I later learned that there were books in Cabell's summer house, Poynton, on Virginia's Northern Neck, about seventy miles from Richmond.

As I began work on sorting out the materials, I quickly began to realize that far more than Cabell's books comprised the library. Because Cabell was a lover of



Bookplate Cabell used to identify his library.

sequent acquittal, on obscenity charges. Still others may recall *The Silver Stallion* or *Figures of Earth*, or perhaps *Let Me Lie* or *As I Remember It*. For the most part, however, Cabell's reputation did not withstand the social changes brought on by the stock market crash and the Great Depression. Too many readers had erroneously viewed his work as escapism, and thus he lived out the last three decades of his life as a supposed writer of the old regime rather than as the universal spokesman that he really was.

But if Cabell's reputation as a writer has undergone drastic changes, his personal library, now housed in the Cabell Room of the Cabell Library on VCU's academic campus, has not. The collection, which numbers nearly four thousand volumes, plus letters and manuscripts, chronicles his development as a writer as well as his reading interests

Maurice Duke is an associate professor of English at VCU. In addition to teaching courses in American literature and directing graduate studies in English, Duke edits the book page and writes a book column for the Richmond Times-Dispatch. He also is presently under contract to complete a book on Cabell, and he is one of three editors of a two-volume study of black American literature to be published next year. Duke, a graduate of the College of William and Mary and the University of Iowa, once worked as a newspaper photographer. Today he is a licensed automobile race driver.



Dr. Duke sits at Cabell's desk, which now occupies a spot in the Cabell Room beneath a portrait of the prominent Richmond author.

books as objects, as well as for the written word which they contained, he carefully divided his main library into several sections, each of which held different kinds of books. For example, a large portion of the main library room upstairs contained his working library, the books that influenced his thinking and those that he used as source material. Most of the volumes in this category were shelved on the west, north, and east walls, but a few of them were downstairs in the main parlor, brought there after Cabell was no longer able to use the stairs. This section of the library contained about 1,500 to 2,000 volumes, many of them standard translations from French, Greek, and Latin.

The most interesting part of the working library was contained in shelves on

the east wall of the library. It was there that Cabell kept his books on mythology, psychology, primitive ritual, medieval romance, psychic aberrations, folklore, voodoo, and other occult subjects. About 275 volumes were shelved there. Also in the main library room, lining the south wall in glass-fronted cases, were the autographed first editions that his friends in the literary world had sent him. Because Cabell very early developed the habit of placing all correspondence relative to a particular book in the book itself and replacing it on the shelf, I found many letters from some of the most important writers in twentieth-century America. Sometimes the letters had been pasted in, sometimes tipped in, and sometimes simply laid in, as was the case when Cabell grew older. Signed and

inscribed first editions and letters from such luminaries as Sinclair Lewis, F. Scott Fitzgerald, H. L. Mencken, Ellen Glasgow, and others lay where Cabell had placed them years before.

As the months passed, I began to probe deeper and deeper into Cabell's life, and in an uncanny way I began to feel that I had been transported back in time to the 1920s. I read and recorded the humble statements written in faded ink by Scott Fitzgerald, the humorous ones by Mencken, and the melancholy ones by the poet George Sterling, who later took his own life. I read also the last letter written by Stephen Vincent Benét and the terribly tragic one announcing the death of Wells Lewis, Sinclair Lewis's son, who was killed in action in World War II. It's one thing to read an author's books, all neatly edited by a large publishing house, as we do in college courses. It's entirely different to rummage through his personal papers, his manuscripts, and his private letters. The former gives you a picture of the public man, the latter of the private individual.

While I was busy cataloging each afternoon, afterward frequently enjoying the hospitality and reminiscences of Mrs. Cabell and Ballard, Mr. Cabell's son, exciting things were going on at Richmond Professional Institute. There was talk of the impending merger with the Medical College of Virginia as well as rumors of a new library that would replace the one in the carriage house behind the Hibbs Building. Presided over long and ably by Miss Rosamond McCaless, the cramped building, without air conditioning, and long without even a telephone, had just about outlived its purpose. More and more I began to wonder whether we could possibly name the new library for Cabell. After all, the Cabells had lived in the city for nearly two centuries, and along with Edgar Allan Poe and Ellen Glasgow, Cabell was certainly one of the city's best-known writers of fiction.

When I took the idea to Dr. Brown, I found that he had already been thinking along the same lines. Following discussions with Dr. MacDonald, and later with me, Dr. Brown carried to the governing board of the institution the proposal that, if Mrs. Cabell were willing, the new library, for which ground had yet to be broken, be named for Cabell. The board gave its approval, and there followed an official visit to Mrs. Cabell by Robert A. Wilson, then rector of the Board of Visitors of RPI, Dr. Brown, and me. The request was simple and straightforward: Mr. Wilson asked permission to use Cabell's name for the new library. After a short time, she gave her permission.

By July of 1967 I had completed the cataloging, including listing the books at Poynton, and had begun the first rough

draft of the manuscript. In the meantime, Mrs. Cabell and Ballard had decided that they wanted, if possible, to keep Mr. Cabell's collection in Richmond, and they began thinking more and more of the new Cabell Library. On July 1, 1968, Virginia Commonwealth University was formed by the merger of Richmond Professional Institute and the Medical College of Virginia. Just before the recommendation to join

the two institutions was announced, however, Mrs. Cabell made public her and Ballard's decision that Cabell's books, papers, and letters be housed in the James Branch Cabell Library.

As satisfying as the decisions by everyone had been, there was still a tremendous amount of work to be done before the Cabell Room could be decorated, furnished, and lined with Cabell's books. First of all, Mrs. Cabell, with the

aid of the newly formed Associates of the James Branch Cabell Library, undertook the enormous task of planning and coordinating efforts to have the room, constructed in mid-Victorian style in the center of a twentieth-century building, prepared and furnished. By this time my catalog of the library had been accepted as a doctoral dissertation, and I was working both as a teacher in the English

continued on next page

What's so special about Special Collections?

By Vesta Lee Gordon

What is so special about Special Collections? Why is the door always locked? Why do I have to fill out so many forms when all I want to see is one book?

These are some of the questions frequently asked of the staff of the Cabell Library's Special Collections Department.

Actually, *subject collections* would be a more apt description of the department's holdings. But the term *special* is used because of the format of the materials—first editions, manuscripts and documents, flimsy pamphlets and broadsides, photographs and tape recordings, and artifacts. These types of materials, collected for their subject content, require detailed finding aids and indexes. In other words, they need specialized treatment.

There are, of course, some truly special or rare items in the collections, such as a leaf from the First Folio of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a first edition of Samuel Johnson's dictionary, several handwritten letters of Ezra Pound's, and a scarce 1818 Petersburg, Virginia, imprint, *Poems of Laura*. The locked door is one means of protecting these valuable items from theft. Careful surveillance of researchers and a burglar alarm complement the security system. The multitude of forms makes it possible for us not only to keep various statistics about use but also to assist the researcher better by knowing the topic of research.

Upon the completion of the new addition to the Cabell Library, the Special Collections Department moved into its present quarters on the library's fourth floor in June of 1975. The library, however, has been acquiring research materials since 1969, largely through the efforts of the late N. Harvey Deal, former director of libraries; Dr. Maurice Duke, professor of English; and the Associates

of the James Branch Cabell Library. Their combined efforts laid the groundwork for certain of the subject areas in which we now collect.

James Branch Cabell's personal library was the first collection of a Richmond writer's to be acquired. In 1971 the associates sponsored an exhibit of Richmond authors from William Byrd of Westover to Tom Wolfe, which brought in a number of inscribed first editions. The department has also acquired manuscripts by Alden Hatch, Parke Rouse, James D. Pendleton, and Joseph Bryan III. In addition to area authors, we have begun to include some Southern writers.

The decision by the Poetry Society of Virginia to develop an American poetry collection concentrating on Virginia poets was another important development in our collecting program. Through members of the society, the library has received the papers of Mary Sinton Leitch and Harry Meacham. To complement the poetry society's collection, the associates purchased collections of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Emily Dickinson, and John Bannister Tabb.

Although the library wishes to collect materials concerning all aspects of the women's movement, the emphasis thus far has been upon the acquisition of works by women writers. The library acquired last year the papers of Miss Adele Clark, one of the founders of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia and first president of the Virginia League of Women Voters. These papers, filling fifteen file drawers and spanning this century, are a must for anyone doing research in the women's movement.

Since the university is an integral part of the city of Richmond, the department is attempting to develop a modern Richmond history collection by acquiring such records as those of local religious bodies, community organizations, and businesses. Another collecting area is

that of inter-group relations, dealing with the relations of minority groups to the majority.

The last broad area in our special collection is that of caricature and cartoons. We have limited this field to twentieth-century Americans. The personal library of Billy DeBeck, creator of Barney Google and Snuffy Smith, was our first in this area. DeBeck used his books to determine the proper dialect for his characters. One unique piece from this collection is a door which contains a 1931 drawing of Barney Google and his mule Spark Plug.

Other collections of interest are the files of the VCU oral history project. Supported by the Department of History, the various tapes and transcripts include a history of RPI, the development of education for the visually handicapped, and a study of women's suffrage.

Last, there is our one eighteenth-century collection, purchased by the library associates. This is the Giacomini collection of Samuel Johnson and James Boswell, which includes many of their first editions as well as books about them.

In addition to the various subject collections, the department also holds the archives of Richmond Professional Institute and the records of VCU's academic campus.

At present VCU's special collections department is under utilized. The reason for this, of course, is that the university has not been known for its research collections. But as our holdings become better publicized, we expect the number of patrons to increase; however, the Special Collections Department needs the help of VCU alumni, faculty, and students in publicizing its holdings. We also need help in acquiring more materials in our specialized areas. We shall gladly visit and talk with anyone who knows of a collection or who would like to donate materials to the Cabell Library. □

department and as bibliographical consultant to the director of libraries, a new post which had recently been filled by the late N. Harvey Deal.

If you were at the university during those days—or at any university around the country for that matter—you doubtless recall them as troubled times. Vietnam, with all the problems it fostered, came to VCU in the form of protests, strikes, and strong decisions, followed by indecision on the parts of almost all parties involved. Each day we read of bombings and building-burnings, and all of us wondered whether the same would happen here.

So it was that during the height of the protests Mrs. Cabell began understandably to worry for the safety of her late husband's collection, still in the house at 3201 Monument Avenue. As she was making preparations for one of her extended stays at Poynton, she came to the conclusion that the bulk of the collection should be removed before her scheduled departure for the country house. Because time was of the essence, I rented a panel truck, took two student assistants from the library, and brought the heart of the collection back to the campus and hand-carried it to the storerooms on the fourth floor of the Hibbs Building, where it remained until

space was ready in the library. It was a hard day's work, but a satisfying one. Mr. Cabell came to VCU under trying circumstances.

The work that the two student assistants (whose names I never knew) and I did that day was only the beginning, however. Following Harvey Deal's death, I returned full time to the English department and others, more knowledgeable about books than I, took over the task of bringing the remainder of the collection to the university. Today, it is being shelved according to standard library specifications by Mr. Ray O. Hummel, Jr., who for years served as the assistant state librarian for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

When we look back on the story of James Branch Cabell, his books, and the library that bears his name, there are a number of observations that we can make. In the first place, in the Cabell collection, the university has a major research collection by one of Virginia's best-known writers. In addition, not only Cabell is represented in the collection, but also a number of other writers, all of whom have left their mark on American literature of this century. Coupled with the other items that have been acquired through the associates of the library as well as through other independent but

supportive people and organizations, the special collections section has begun to serve as a nucleus around which will be built a stronger collection as time passes. Already the collection is serving as the basis for master's theses by several students in the various graduate programs, notably those in VCU's newly formed English/English education master's degree program.

In addition to being a research collection, however, the Cabell papers serve as a kind of monument to the life of one of the city's greatest citizens. Over the years VCU has forged and polished its image as a urban university, one that relates to the community in a way different from the institutions of higher learning of the past. VCU strives to be a part of the community, both learning from it and giving to it, and the Cabell collection stands as evidence that both the university and the citizens feel that Richmond's cultural and literary heritage is important.

As a student, James Branch Cabell did not attend a school like Virginia Commonwealth University. He graduated from the College of William and Mary, but if he were alive today he would probably remark in that wry way of his, "I'll never regret the time I went to VCU." □



Mrs. Cabell, widow of the author, directed the design and decoration of the Cabell Room. The Victorian-style study contains family heirlooms, among them a fireplace from Cabell's birthplace and the Bingham bookcase the author bought with his first royalties. The portrait is of Cabell's son, Ballard. A mid-nineteenth century Aubusson rug covers the parquet floor.

Did you know...

Oliver Hall embraces new ideas

At the October 9 dedication of VCU's new science-education complex, Mrs. George J. Oliver described Oliver Hall as embodying the spirit of her late husband, for whom the building is named. Just as Dr. Oliver reached out and embraced new ideas during his seven years as president of Richmond Professional Institute, so does the \$6.9 million facility housing the School of Education and the departments of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. The building, which is located at the corner of Main and Beech streets on the academic campus, comprises three wings totaling 171,800 square feet and two aerial walkways.

Besides its spirit, Oliver Hall offers VCU students an opportunity for individual study. Many of the rooms within the four-story complex were designed to give students an opportunity to work at their own pace and to increase their access to modern equipment and materials.

For example, the mathematics laboratory, housed in the aerial bridge over Main Street, contains 104 study carrels equipped with tape recorders and earphones. By listening to tape recordings and following texts, students can tackle math at their own speed. They can finish a college algebra course in six weeks, complete two semesters of math within one semester, or spend two semesters meeting a three-hour math requirement. Students can even schedule their own tests.

Illuminated squares of red, white, and blue make the periodic table of the elements clearer for beginning chemistry students who are assigned to the Mary E. Kapp Lecture Room, which contains a nine-foot-wide illuminograph, a \$6,000 lighted periodic table. While facing the class, the instructor is able to push buttons at a console and light the chart to illustrate family groups of metals, nonmetals, and gases. As one student remarked, "The colors make different relationships of the elements mean something to me. They stick in my head better."

(The lecture room is named for Dr. Kapp, professor emeritus of chemistry. Before her retirement in 1973, Dr. Kapp served on the chemistry faculty for twenty-nine years, twenty-six of them as chairman. Colleagues and former students contributed funds for a portrait of the professor and a lecture series named in her honor.)



Two aerial walkways connect Oliver Hall's science and education wings.

The School of Education wing includes rooms designed to serve as learning centers. There is, for example, a teachers' resource center, a media center, a micro-teaching laboratory, a communication arts laboratory, and a mathematics, science, and social studies center. These rooms allow education students to gain experience using different kinds of equipment and instructional aids. For instance, the teachers' resource center contains a hand drill, lumber, hammers, paints, cardboard, and a bookcase of "why-not-try-it" curriculum ideas for designing and building items to encourage classroom children to learn. Learning aids already constructed and on display include a twelve-foot papier-mâché tree, a reading loft, and a puppet theater.

The new facility also provides students with a place to sit down and relax. The top floor of the three-story walkway-bridge joining the education and science wings contains a student lounge equipped with vending machines stocked with drinks, sandwiches, and snacks.

Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., spoke at the dedication ceremony and urged state legislators to recognize the growth of Virginia Commonwealth University and the resulting need for expanded facilities. "I know we all realize that the dedication of a new academic building can be only a catching-of-breath in our pursuit of the potential at VCU," said the governor.

The late Dr. George Jeffries Oliver, for whom Oliver Hall is named, was

president of RPI from 1960 until his retirement in 1967. During his presidency, RPI's enrollment and physical plant tripled in size.

Twins are research subject

VCU recently received more than 2.5 million in federal dollars to conduct a variety of research projects, among them a study involving twins and another testing a method of starving brain tumors. These grants, along with others, brings VCU's total grant support to more than \$12.7 million for the first nine months of the year. Some the recent major awards are described briefly below.

□ The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has awarded MCV a five-year grant of \$1.2 million for a study involving twins. Dr. Walter E. Nance, chairman of the Department of Human Genetics, will lead a team of seven scientists who hope to find out why fraternal twins seem to run in families. They also will attempt to find differences between identical twins born sharing a single placenta and those born in separate placentae. Other studies will also be conducted. The researchers plan to examine identical twins to determine the effect vitamin C has on growth. In addition, they will study both identical and fraternal twins in an effort to decide whether the hormonal responses which produce high blood pressure are inherited. Since October, the research team has been recruiting sets of fraternal and identical twins of all ages to participate in the studies. Twins can contact the Department of Human Genetics at MCV for more information.

□ MCV has received a \$421,000 contract from the National Cancer Institute to study the relationship of nutrition and brain cancer. The study involves a form of diet manipulation aimed at slowing the growth of highly malignant brain tumors. The new research contract calls for ten patients who have primary brain tumors to participate in a clinical study which employs a technique of eliminating essential tumor nutrients from the diet. The scientists hope the undernourished tumors will stop growing or shrink.

□ The School of Nursing has been granted \$181,866 from the nursing division of the U.S. Public Health Service to establish off-campus graduate degree programs in nursing. The award represents the first year's funding of a three-year training grant proposal which totaled more than \$700,000. MCV and the University of Virginia, the only two nursing schools in the commonwealth offering graduate degrees in nursing, are collaborating to develop the first master's programs available outside of Richmond

and Charlottesville. The deans of the two schools hope to offer the first courses next year, probably in Roanoke and Tidewater.

□ The law enforcement education program of the U.S. Department of Justice has awarded VCU's Department of Administration of Justice and Public Safety a grant amounting to \$71,480. The money will be used to cover tuition and fees for approximately 200 law enforcement students attending VCU. The awards are given to police officers and professionals working in the corrections and criminal justice fields who are furthering their educations.

History recorded in thread

A history of Virginia Commonwealth University has been stitched by needle and thread. Last year twelve women enrolled in a quilting class offered by VCU's Center for Continuing Education began work on a quilt depicting the history of the university. But before they could actually begin sewing, the quilters, most of them beginners, had to master such centuries-old needlework skills as embroidery, appliqué, patchwork, and quilting.

For the first two months the class met for a modern-day quilting bee at the home of one of their instructors, Viola Tetterton; she and Barbara Jones taught the various stitchery techniques. Once they could nimbly stitch the elaborate designs, the women went to work on two quilts simultaneously—one devoted to VCU and the other to the history of Richmond (see *VCU Magazine*, Fall 1976).

The quilted history of VCU unravels in the sequence of eighteen embroidered blocks symbolizing the development of the university from the beginnings of its predecessors, the Medical College of Virginia and the Richmond Professional Institute. Each block took ten to twenty hours to embroider.

Once the blocks were completed, they were assembled and sewn together. Then the quilters spent 190 hours quilting the six-foot square. Finally, in June, the quilt was finished, and this fall it was exhibited in both the Cabell Library on the academic campus and the Tompkins-McCaw library on the MCV campus. Now the quilts are on loan to Richmond's Valentine Museum.

The geometric design of the VCU quilt was inspired by the art deco style popular in early decades of this century. Kathleen Quarterman, who designed the quilt while teaching part time in the Department of Communication Arts and Design, says she chose the art deco motif because, as she points out, "Several buildings at MCV have an art deco theme, and RPI got its start about the time the style was popular." She chose natural colors for the quilt—browns, ranging from dark to rust to beige, and gray.

According to Quarterman it is unusual in this day and time to find such an outstanding example of quilting. "The VCU quilt," she says, "compares to the finest quilting of the nineteenth century."

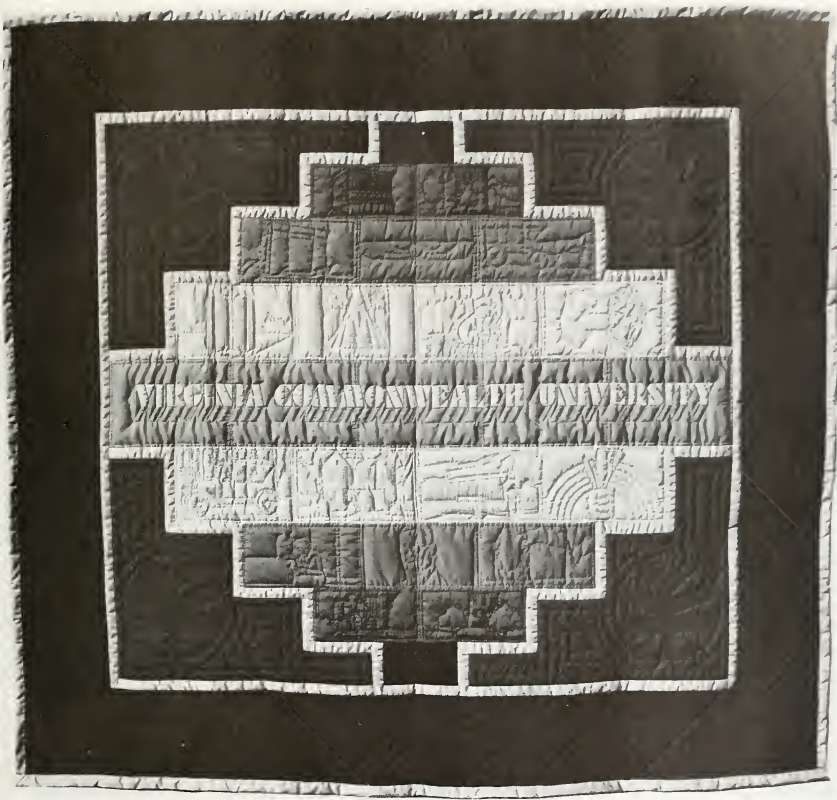
Blocks in the top half of the quilt symbolize the following events from MCV's history (from left to right; top to center): (1) the old Union Hotel, which housed the medical college when it opened in 1838; (2) the first hospital building, Old Dominion Hospital, which opened in 1861; (3) the Egyptian Building, built in 1845 and restored in 1939; (4) stylized wings from the Egyptian Building, used as an MCV symbol; (5) horse drawn hospital ambulance; (6) MCV West Hospital, constructed in 1939 in the art deco style; (7) stylized American eagle on an art deco mailbox in the lobby of MCV West Hospital; (8) the Three Bears statue in the courtyard of MCV West Hospital; (9) heart transplants, pioneered at MCV, representing advancements in medicine and hope for the future.

The bottom half of the quilt is devoted to RPI and symbolizes the following (again from left to right; bottom to center): (1) 1112 Capitol Street, which housed the first classes of the Richmond School of Social Work and Public Health when it opened in 1917; (2) 1228 East Broad Street, where the school moved in 1919; (3) public health nursing student helping a child in a rural area during the doctor shortage caused by World War I; (4) Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, a founder and head of RPI from 1917 until 1959; (5) Founders Hall, the first building on the academic campus, acquired in 1925; (6) a Model T Ford; (7) Ginter stable, later an art gallery, then the library, and now Anderson Gallery; (8) Cabell Library, which opened in 1970 and was completed in 1975; (9) hand holding pencils, paint brushes, and test tubes, representing the diversity of programs offered on the academic campus.

Do-it-yourself medical care

Want to know how to slash your medical bills? No doubt you do, for the average American family makes about twelve trips to its doctor and spends more than \$400 annually in doctors' fees, medical tests, and drugs. According to two noted physicians, enlightened medical consumers can learn to treat many medical problems at home, resulting in a savings of about \$300 a year.

The physicians—Dr. Donald M. Vickery, associate clinical professor of family medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, and Dr. James F. Fries, professor of immunology at Stanford University Medical School—have developed a guide to inform consumers about when to see their doctors and when to treat their ailments at home. The new book, entitled *Take Care of Yourself: A Consumer's Guide to Medical Care*, is aimed at reducing some 70 percent



Bicentennial quilt depicts the history of VCU from its beginnings as the Medical College of Virginia and Richmond Professional Institute. The quilt was constructed by a quilting class offered through the Center for Continuing Education.

of all visits patients make to their doctors.

In the introduction to their new book, the doctors point out that the demand for physicians' services has increased steadily. "In 1973, there were 325 million more doctor visits than in 1964. This greater demand contributes to longer waiting lines, less time with the doctor, increased physician charges, and higher medical-insurance premiums.

"Most of these visits are made for relatively minor medical problems. In our national quest for a symptom-free existence, as many as 70 percent of visits to the doctor have been termed 'unnecessary.' The competent physician's response to these visits is either to reassure the patient

or to advise measures which are available without prescription."

The doctors concede that their new guide has its limitations. "The medical advice is as sound as we can make it. But it will not always work. Like advice from your doctor or nurse, it will not always prove successful." Thus, they add, "If you are under the care of a physician and receive advice contrary to this book, follow the physician's advice; the individual characteristics of your problem can then be taken into account."

To help the public, Vickery and Fries have sprinkled their book with "flow-charts" that show graphically how to react to an illness in a logical, step-by-step way.

Dr. Vickery, who is associated with the MCV Family Practice Center in Fairfax, Virginia, and serves on the clinical faculties of both MCV and Georgetown University, developed medical flow-charts for Army training manuals for doctor's aides at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, some years ago. He later used the idea as director of the medical center in Reston, Virginia, for his nurses and receptionists.

In addition to providing information about common diseases and accidents and advice on when to contact the doctor and when to apply home care, the new guide provides advice on how to find the right doctor, how to keep healthy and trim, how to talk to your doctor, how to follow

your doctor's advice, how to pick the right hospital or medical facility, how to cut drug costs, what to stock in your medicine chest, and how to keep medical records.

The 288-page guide has been published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Company of Reading, Massachusetts, and is priced at \$9.95.

Briefly

A Center for Public Affairs designed to aid Virginia cities and counties in governmental decision-making and problem-solving has been established by VCU's School of Community Services. Initially, the center staff will consist of a director, an assistant director, and fourteen specialists in such fields as housing, transportation, recreation, land use, and economic and industrial development. It will be funded through grants from federal and state sources, as well as grants from quasi-public organizations. No university funds appropriated by the state will be used for the center's operation.

Phi Kappa Phi national honor society has approved the establishment of a chapter at VCU. The society, which lists 81,000 members on 164 campuses, authorizes chapters only at those colleges and universities meeting its standards of excellence and accreditation. Founded in 1897 to recognize and encourage superior scholarship, Phi Kappa Phi accepts nominees from applied and professional fields of study as well as from letters, arts, sciences, and humanities. Membership is open to outstanding undergraduate and graduate students.

Shafer Street Playhouse launched its 1976-1977 season in October with a production of *A Man for All Seasons*. Three other stage plays are scheduled for the remainder of the season: *You Can't Take It with You*, November 11-December 5; *The Hairy Ape*, February 17-March 5; and *Marat/Sade*, April 7-24. Call the Theatre-VCU Box Office for reservations and dates of matinees and evening performances; the telephone number is 770-6778.

John Marshall Day was observed at VCU on September 24, the birthdate of the outstanding Richmonder who served as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1801 until 1835. The occasion was marked by the presentation of a lecture by Dr. Charles T. Cullen, coeditor of *The Papers of John Marshall*, and the erection of a plaque at the site of John Marshall's grave in Richmond's Shockoe Cemetery. The plaque, which describes Marshall's life and works, is VCU's permanent bicentennial contribution to the community.

Fashions for the handicapped were modeled in a fashion show at the Jefferson Hotel on September 15. Nancy Hollomon,

a member of the fashion design department who used a grant-in-aid from the university to research the special clothing needs of the handicapped, designed some forty garments for people confined to wheelchairs or who have scoliosis, paralysis, or amputated limbs. The fashion show was sponsored jointly by the Department of Fashion Design and the Virginia Occupational Therapy Association.

Dr. Lynn D. Abbott, Jr., retired last June after teaching at MCV thirty-six years. He began teaching in the biochemistry department in 1940, and with the exception of three years' active duty in the Navy, he spent his entire professional career at the medical college. In 1962 he became chairman of the department, a post he held at

the time of his retirement. His portrait, presented to MCV by his friends and colleagues, now hangs in the Negus Lecture Room in Sanger Hall. Dr. Abbott has been appointed a professor emeritus by the university's Board of Visitors.

Cornelius A. (Neal) Kooiman, chairman of the Department of Occupational Therapy, died of cancer on July 6. Kooiman, cofounder and a member of the Richmond chapter of Make Today Count, an organization for the terminally ill, was interviewed in the article "Making Today Count," which appeared in *VCU Magazine*, June 1975. His illness was diagnosed in 1973. Memorial gifts may be contributed to the VCU Annual Fund (restricted to the Kooiman Fund) or to the MCV Cancer Center.



John Marshall's grave is now marked with a VCU-Bicentennial plaque.

Whatever happened to...

If you take a new job, get a promotion, earn another degree, receive an honor, or decide to retire, share the news with us, and we will pass it along to your classmates via the "Whatever happened to..." section. Please address newsworthy items to Editor, VCU Magazine, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

1940s

Dr. Randolph M. Jackson (B.S. pharmacy '43; M.D. '46), an anesthesiologist at Winchester (Va.) Memorial Hospital, has been reelected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the American Society of Anesthesiologists for District 28, an area which includes Virginia and West Virginia.

Paintings and photographs by **Kenneth Rowe** (B.F.A. fine arts '43) were displayed at the Richmond Public Library in July. Rowe has had paintings accepted in six Virginia Museum biennial exhibitions. Two of his photographs were shown in the museum's 1971 Virginia Photographers show.

Maxine Barnett (B.S. pharmacy '46) is the first woman to be appointed by the Suffolk (Va.) City Council to the city's planning commission. She is married to Dr. **George H. Barnett** (D.D.S. '49), a former member of the city council.

R. David Anderson (B.S. pharmacy '47), director of pharmacy services at Waynesboro (Va.) Community Hospital, received the 1976 Harvey A. K. Whitney lecture award, the highest honor awarded by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. He will be honored at the Society's midyear clinical meeting in Anaheim, Calif., December 7, at which time he will present a lecture.

Adolph Carl Lueckert (B.S. pharmacy '47) was recently promoted to assistant director of pharmacy at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital.

1950s

Marilyn Cohen Olarsch (M.S.S.W. '50) is the social work supervisor at United Cerebral Palsy of Queens (N.Y.), a vocational training center for the physically, mentally, and emotionally handicapped. She lives on Long Island, N.Y.

Donald G. Cronan (certificate, commercial art '51), advertising manager for the IMC Magnetic Corporation of Westbury, N.Y., is the founder of the newly organized Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge. The national hereditary patriotic society, organized in March of this year, was founded for the purpose of compiling the rolls of the encampment and of preserving the identities of the individual soldiers, especially those honored dead who, with one exception, lie in unmarked graves. More than 3,000 soldiers died in and around Valley Forge, Pa., while encamped there with General George Washington during the winter of 1777-1778. The society has been accepted as a federally-registered Bicentennial project.

Beverly F. Carson (B.S. pharmacy '53) has bought the Jones Drug Company in Franklin, Va. He and his family moved to Franklin from

Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

Dr. Ted F. Burton (M.D. '57) has joined an obstetrics-gynecology practice in Radford, Va. He moved with his wife, **Phyllis C. Burton** (nursing '57), and family from New Bern, N.C., where he was in private practice.

Dr. Vernon C. Howerton (D.D.S. '57), immediate past-president of the Virginia Orthodontic Society, has been elected a director of the society. He practices dentistry in Lynchburg, Va.

Oliver A. Pamplin (B.M.E. organ '57) is now organist and choir director at Christ Episcopal Church in Charlottesville, Va.

Raleigh E. (Neil) Britton, Jr. (B.F.A. '59; M.F.A. crafts '73) has joined the faculty of Virginia Wesleyan College as assistant professor of art. He has been a part-time art instructor at the Norfolk school since 1970. Prior to assuming his present teaching post, Neil served as an art consultant for the Buena Vista (Va.) City Schools and as an art instructor for the Newport News (Va.) City Schools.

A novel entitled *Even Cowgirls Get the Blues* by **Tom Robbins** (B.S. journalism '59) has been published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. A reviewer, commenting in the May 23, 1976, *New York Times Book Review*, wrote that "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues is a Whole Earth narrative... and a retelling of Tom Robbins's first novel *Another Roadside Attraction*, now something of a hippie classic." The reviewer went on to state that "Cowgirls is entertaining and... often instructive. Tom Robbins is one of our best practitioners of high foolishness." Robbins lives in northwestern Washington State.

Ott V. Windmueller (B.F.A. fashion design '59), professor and chairman of VCU's Department of Fashion Design, has stepped down as department chairman to devote full time to teaching. During the eleven years she was chairman, Windmueller built a national reputation for the department. She attracted celebrity fashion designers to the campus. She instituted European and New York seminars so students could visit the showrooms of some of the world's top fashion designers. She established the department's own apparel museum where students can study construction techniques, detailed handwork, and fabrics. She adapted a German pattern-making system and incorporated it into the curriculum. And she worked with Thalhimer department store to establish an annual full scholarship for a worthy student.

1960s

William F. Copeland (B.S. pharmacy '60) owns Carroll Drug Company in Hillsville, Va. **Ann Fitchett Ober** (B.S. journalism '60), information officer at the Virginia Employment Commission for five years, resigned her position with the commission in September to accept a similar job with the Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles. As chief of the DMV's public information office, Ober is responsible for the agency's Citizens Services Education Program. While at the VEC, she received national recognition from the National Federation of Press Women.

A. H. Robins Company has selected **John D. Taylor** (B.S. advertising '60) as its new director of public affairs. Taylor joined the Richmond pharmaceutical firm in 1973.

Southern States Cooperative has promoted **Luther R. Wright** (B.S. business '61), of Richmond, to director of transportation services. Wright joined Southern States in 1961.

Dr. Richard E. Hardy (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '62), chairman of VCU's Department of Rehabilitation Counseling, and **Dr. John G. Cull**, director of VCU's Regional Counseling Training Program, addressed the International Conference on Neurological Rehabilitation of the World Federation of Neurology in Raanana, Israel, in June. Their subject was traumatic brain damage and rehabilitation.

A man's study designed by **Harry Hinson** (B.F.A. interior design '62) was the subject of a two-page spread in the August issue of *Interior Design* magazine. Hinson and twelve other New York City interior designers turned a 1903 vintage townhouse overlooking Central Park into 1976 model living spaces for the benefit of the Kips Bay Boys' Club. Hinson's interior was one of four the magazine chose to reproduce. The magazine quoted Hinson as saying that his aim was to make the room "both comfortable and stylish without being ostentatious." The beige and white cotton fabric he used to cover the walls and for the draperies was manufactured by his own firm, Hinson & Company.

Ashton D. Mitchell, Jr. (B.F.A. commercial art '62), director of advertising for Miller & Rhoads, was presented the advertising-person-of-the-year award last May by the Advertising Club of Richmond.

Thomas M. Robertson (M.S. distributive education '62), of Salem, Va., is employed as regional manager of the financial promotions division of the Sperry and Hutchinson Company for North and South Carolina. He previously was vice-president and director of marketing at Mountain Trust Bank.

Howard R. Sherman (B.S. business '62) has been elected president of the International Association of Health Underwriters. Sherman, a resident of Richmond, began his insurance career in 1963 with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. Since 1968 he has been a general agent for Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Frank R. Bennett (B.S. pharmacy '63) received his M.S. degree in rehabilitation counseling from VCU in May. Frank, who has been blind since 1972 as a result of diabetes, works as a vocational evaluator at the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind. His job is to help visually-handicapped persons become self-employed by operating vending stands. He and his wife and three children live in Mechanicsville, Va.

William T. Guthrow (B.S. accounting '63), of Richmond, has been appointed director of information services for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. He joined the RF&P in 1964 as a special consultant.

Elizabeth Ann Kibler White-Hurst (B.S. nursing '64; M.S. nursing '73), formerly public health nursing supervisor for the Southside (Va.) Health District, has returned to MCV.

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where she is currently enrolled in the family nurse practitioner program. Once she earns her certificate, she plans to join a group practice in Chase City, Va.

Thomas C. Thompson (B.F.A. commercial art and design '65) was promoted to design coordinator in the art department of the RJR Archer Company, a subsidiary of R. J. Reynolds Industries and a manufacturer of packaging materials, giftwrap, ribbons, and bows. Thompson joined Archer, located in Winston-Salem, N.C., in 1965. At the time of his promotion he was a senior design artist.

William H. Townsend (B.S. '65; M.S. business '71), supervisor of business education for Chesterfield County (Va.) schools since 1974, has been appointed director of vocational and adult education for the county.

McDonald Franklin, Jr. (M.S. social work '66), formerly an assistant professor in the School of Social Work at VCU, is now assistant director of program development and evaluation at Southside Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded, located in Dinwiddie, Va.

Catherine Robertson (B.F.A. fine arts '66), who earned a master's degree from the University of Hartford, teaches art at Manchester High School near Richmond. Her leisure hours are divided between creating metal sculpture in her studio and classes in automobile repair at Richmond Technical Center.

Rudy Shackelford (B.M. composition and organ '66) was guest composer for an international festival of contemporary organ music held in June at the University of Hartford's Hart College of Music. Shackelford's commissioned musical melodrama, "The Wound-Dresser," based on the Civil War writings of Walt Whitman, was premiered. Last April a concert devoted entirely to Shackelford's music and poetry was presented at Ripon College in Wisconsin, where he was guest composer and lecturer.

H. Herbert Stanley, Jr. (B.S. accounting '67) has joined the firm of R. Edward Brown, Jr., CPA, in the practice of accounting in Urbana, Va. He formerly was comptroller at Mizpah Nursing Home in Locust Hill, Va.

W. Joseph Webber (B.S. sociology and social welfare '67), a former director of housing at VCU, is the new director of the housing system office at East Texas State University. Prior to moving to Commerce, Tex., last August, Webber was assistant director of residence halls at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He earned an M.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

Bank of Virginia has promoted **Charles M. Diggs** (B.S. psychology '68) from branch officer to assistant vice-president. Diggs, who joined the bank in 1972, was a branch officer in Richmond.

Bonnie Printz Gorski (B.F.A. art education '68) teaches art part time at the Maryland Institute, College of Art, in Baltimore and at Harford Community College in Bel Air, Md. This month Harford Community College is exhibiting some of her recent paintings and drawings. Bonnie lives in Seven Valleys, Pa.

Mary Marshall Gaunt Miller (B.S. nursing '68) has received an M.S. degree in nursing from the Medical College of Georgia and now resides in Savannah, Ga., where she teaches nursing at Armstrong State College.

Raymond J. Verbit (B.S. management '68) has been promoted to supervisor of marketing and sales research for Merck Sharp & Dohme, a pharmaceutical manufacturer based in West Point, Pa. Prior to his promotion, he was a

senior marketing analyst. He also has been elected president of the Israel Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania.

William M. Anderson, Jr. (B.S. business '69) is the new vice-president for development and management information systems at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va. Anderson, who holds a master's degree from the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies, formerly was director of planning and management information systems for the West Virginia Board of Regents.

United Virginia Bankshares has elected **William M. Ginter** (B.S. business management '69; M.S. business '74) assistant vice-president. Ginter joined a subsidiary of the bank holding company in 1967 and was transferred to Richmond in 1969.

Central National Bank of Richmond has named **Bartholomew F. Munnely** (A.S. data processing '69; B.S. business administration '71) an operations officer.

Eugene Taylor, Jr. (B.F.A. communication arts '69) has been named vice-president and general manager of Lawler Ballard Little Advertising agency in Richmond. Taylor, who has been with the agency three years, has worked for the firm as account executive, creative director, and art director. He has won many regional and national advertising awards, including best in show in the Richmond Addy Awards.

Robert C. Vogler (B.S. sociology '69) has been named assistant principal and athletic director of George Washington Carver High School in Fieldale, Va. He received his master's degree in educational administration from the University of Virginia in 1975.

Three-dimensional constructed canvases by **Doris W. Woodson** (M.F.A. painting '69) were displayed during the month of August at the Richmond Public Library. Woodson is an assistant professor of fine arts at Virginia State College in Petersburg.

1970s

Ray C. Davis (B.S. sociology '70) has been promoted to vice-president and security officer of Bank of Virginia Company. Davis, who joined the bank seven years ago, is responsible for building operations, food services, and telephone communications at the bank's new corporate headquarters in western Henrico County. He was the first president of the Virginia Bank Security Association and is a past-president of the Virginia Credit Card Investigation Association.

Arthur P. Foley (B.S. business administration '70) has been appointed director of finance and business affairs at Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, W.Va. Before his appointment, he was employed in the finance and facilities section of the West Virginia Board of Regents, the statewide governing board of public institutions of higher education. Earlier this year he completed the requirements for the Master of Public Administration degree at the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies.

Lise S. Hoffman (B.S. recreational leadership '70), a sales representative for Organon, a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, has been assigned to the Washington, D.C., area. Prior to assuming her new position, Lise was employed by the Richmond Nephrology Association.

James E. Kusterer (B.S. chemistry '70), a Richmond chemist, holds three patents which have led to his designation by the *New York*

Times as "the time capsule industry's leading technical consultant." When Reynolds Metal Company decided to present biennial time capsules to the governors of the fifty states, Reynolds engaged Kusterer as a consultant to the project. Later, the *Times* followed with a story about the new interest in time capsules. Kusterer began his research in the late sixties on the preservation of paper with money provided by the Ford Foundation, the Council for Library Resources, and the Library of Congress. The processes he developed involves neutralizing the chemicals in paper and ink, permitting printed items to be preserved almost indefinitely. Kusterer, who recently earned a master's degree in chemistry from VPI, owns his own company, Time Capsules. He also works as a laboratory manager for the Johns-Manville Corporation.

Dr. Charles E. O'Rear (Ph.D. pharmaceutical chemistry '70), former director of Virginia's Bureau of Forensic Science, is now chairman of the Department of Forensic Science at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

L. Earl Pace, Jr. (B.S. accounting '70), of Lynchburg, Va., has been promoted to senior tax accountant with the certified public accounting firm of Faine, Harell and Larmer of Roanoke.

John T. Shanholzt (B.S. business administration '70), of Bayside, Wis., has been advanced to assistant regional director of operations in the agency department at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. In his new position he acts as liaison between the home office and the thirty-six general agencies in the central region. John went to NWL's Milwaukee home office in 1975 as assistant superintendent of education and field training, the post he held prior to his promotion September 1.

While filming a documentary examining how real-life police officers differ from their fictionalized TV counterparts, WXFX-TV reporter Fred Whiting (B.F.A. drama education '70) and a cameraman became involved in an episode proving Whiting's thesis that "what happens in real life is as exciting, and maybe more so than, what happens on TV." As they were filming, a patrolman stopping cars for routine traffic inspections, they encountered two escaped convicts who pulled a gun and fled the scene. The patrolman pursued the fleeing car. Whiting and the cameraman followed. The high-speed chase ended in a Richmond residential neighborhood with one of the convicts fleeing into a house and taking five people hostage, one of them the sister of former U.S. Senator Sam Ervin. The WXFX-TV news team filmed the episode and *TV Guide* carried the story in its August 7-13 issue.

Robert G. Woodson, Jr. (B.S. business administration '70), a May graduate of T. C. Williams School of Law at the University of Richmond, has opened a practice in Cumberland, Va.

Dr. Ronald G. Adleman (B.S. biology '71; D.D.S. '75) recently opened a dental practice in the Greene County, Va., village of Standardsville. He previously was associated with a practice in Accomac, Va.

Kathy Atkins (B.F.A. interior design '71) is studying weaving with Magdalena Abakanowicz at the Fine Arts Academy in Poznan, Poland. Kathy has gotten a good look at Polish life; she lives with a Polish family in which only the eighteen-year-old son speaks English. She first became interested in weaving in connection with decorating. She worked in interior design in New Orleans a couple of

years, then returned to Richmond and took a weaving class at the Hand Work Shop. That led to another class in weaving at VCU. She later applied for and received a Fulbright grant to study in Poland.

Clarice Andrews Christian (M.Ed. elementary education '71) has been promoted from principal to elementary supervisor by the Chesterfield County (Va.) Public Schools. Christian, who joined the school system in 1960, had been principal at Reams Elementary School since 1974. In her new position, she works with elementary school science departments and the summer school program.

Marshall L. Haney (B.A. history '71), who earned his law degree from the University of Richmond's T. C. Williams School of Law, has been serving as acting commonwealth's attorney for Essex County, Va. He was appointed to the post after elected prosecutor Paul S. Trimble, Jr., received a leave of absence to run for a seat in Congress. Haney's appointment is effective until December 1. Haney, chairman of the Essex Republican Party Committee, is married to the former Helen (Kitty) Hammond (B.S. business education '72).

Dr. John G. Larson (M.H.A. '71) assumed an appointment in the Department of Hospital and Health Administration at MCV last July. John, who received his Ph.D. degree in health care administration from the University of Manchester (England), was a consultant with the firm of Ernst and Ernst before joining the faculty as assistant professor.

Edward J. Maynes (B.S. management '71), a licensed real estate broker, has assumed the position of vice president-property management with the Richmond realty firm of Rucker and Richardson. Maynes specializes in management and the sale of investment properties.

Elizabeth Ann Moyer (M.S. occupational therapy '71) has moved from Utica, N.Y., to Birmingham, Ala., where she has been appointed chairman of the occupational therapy department in the School of Community and Allied Health Resources at the University of Alabama.

June Arden Renfrow (B.F.A. dramatic arts and speech '71) is currently the general manager for the national tour of *Eleanor*, starring Academy Award-winner Eileen Heckart, which played the Virginia Museum Theatre in April. Renfrow has been the company manager for several Broadway shows, has appeared in several commercials, and has been on the CBS soap opera "The Secret Storm." She also appeared with Shirley Booth and Gig Young in the national tour of *Harvey*. She presently makes her home in Los Angeles, where she is general manager of the Group Repertory Theater, which won the 1975 Los Angeles Drama Desk Award. This year she will produce her first play.

Mitchell B. Smith (M.H.A. '71) has assumed the position of associate executive director at Bristol Memorial Hospital in Bristol, Tenn.

Dr. Thomas G. Smith (M.D. '71) has completed graduate medical training at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Adam Steinberg (M.D. '71) has joined the staff of Johnston Memorial Hospital in Abingdon, Va., in the practice of internal medicine. Dr. Steinberg served his internship and residency at New York Hospital in New York City. Prior to moving to Abingdon, he was affiliated with the U.S. Public Health Service in Haysi, Va.

From Melinda Browne Bradford (B.S. elementary education '72): "Whatever hap-

Campus Watercolors



For Christmas giving, Barclay Sheaks, one of Virginia's foremost artists, was commissioned by the Alumni Activities Office to execute limited-edition watercolor prints of the Egyptian Building on the MCV campus and the Administration Building on the academic campus. These individually signed reproductions are 16" by 20" and are priced at \$25 each.

Alumni Activities Office
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23284

Please make checks payable to
Virginia Commonwealth University

Please send me:

☐ watercolor print(s) of the Egyptian Building postpaid @ \$25

☐ watercolor print(s) of the Administration Building postpaid @ \$25

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Rings and Diplomas



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Confirmation Diplomas

If you earned a degree (not a certificate) from Richmond Professional Institute prior to its becoming Virginia Commonwealth University, you can get a confirmation diploma from VCU. Just write for an application form and return it with \$10 to cover the cost of the new diploma.

For the confirmation diploma application form and the ring order kit-price list, please write: Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

pened to Gregory R. Bradford (B.S. business administration '74)? Why, he has just graduated from the University of San Diego School of Law (May 1976) and will be returning to Washington, D.C., to practice."

Dr. Reid J. Daitzman (M.S. clinical psychology '72), assistant professor of psychiatry with the Adult Psychiatric Clinic at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, has placed first in the Social Issues 1976 Dissertation Award competition. Daitzman, who earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Delaware last June, received an award of \$1,200 for his dissertation, "Personality Correlates of Androgens and Estrogens." The competition was sponsored by *Psychology Today* magazine.

W. Roy Edwards (B.S. economics '72) is assistant operations officer of United Virginia Bankshares in Richmond. Edwards joined the bank-holding company in 1970.

Valerie Emerson (M.S.W. '72) is executive director of the Virginia Commission for Children and Youth. "Val," at age thirty-one, may well be the youngest head of a Virginia state agency. Prior to her appointment, she worked in the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs.

David L. Griffith (B.S. advertising '72) has joined the staff of the Public Relations Institute in Richmond as an account executive. He previously attended the Graduate School of Communications at the University of Tennessee and worked as director of public relations for Memorial Hospital in Danville, Va.

James D. Hsieh (M.S.W. '72), of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, was awarded an M.B.A. degree in May by Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

John F. Hughes, Jr. (A.S. electrical-electronics technology '72) has been appointed operations supervisor for Virginia Electric and Power Company's facilities in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. He has worked for Vepco since 1966.

Dr. Frederick William Mayer (B.S. science '72), who received his M.D. degree in May from Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University, has begun house officer training in otolaryngology at the U. S. Naval Hospital in San Diego, Calif.

Major Walter C. Anderson III (M.D. '73) is spending a two-year assignment in Iran as chief internist for a fifty-bed hospital which serves some 5,000 Americans, including those stationed at the U. S. embassy. Since graduating from MCV, Major Anderson has completed one-year internship in Hawaii and has done a residency in internal medicine.

The University of Pittsburgh has awarded Geary H. Davis (B.S. advertising '73) a master's degree in business administration. Davis, who concentrated in finance, is now working as a controller trainee with Container Corporation of America in Chicago, Ill.

Ronald S. Gerhart (B.S. advertising '73; M.S. business '75) has been appointed manager of marketing services for Titmus Optical company in Petersburg, Va. He previously was employed by the Thomas S. Lipton company as a merchandise specialist.

Donald C. Gooding (B.S. management '73) has been promoted by the Timken Company of Canton, Ohio, from associate industrial engineer to department supervisor.

Anthony J. Guagenti (B.S. economics '73), of Lynbrook, N.Y., is now assistant manager at Manufacturers Hanover Trust's Bushwick office. Guagenti joined the bank in 1973 as a commercial lending officer and has held positions in all phases of credit training. He also is currently attending Virginia University Gradu-

ate School.

The Norfolk Symphony has hired David L. Hall (B.M. music '73), of Fredericksburg, Va., as the symphony's principal French horn player for the 1976-77 season. David earned a master's degree with honors in French horn performance from the New England Conservatory of Music.

Col. Robert E. Harris (Ph.D. microbiology '73) chief of obstetrics service at Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center at Lackland AFB, Tex., received the Purdue Frederick Award at the annual meeting of the American College of Obstetrics-Gynecology. The award recognizes his coauthorship of the year's outstanding paper, "The Association of Lymphocytotoxic Antibodies with Obstetrical Complications." Dr. Harris is also an associate clinical professor at the University of Texas Medical School in San Antonio. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1961.

Deborah E. Harrison (B.F.A. art education '73; M.Ed. counselor education '76) is resident director at West Virginia Institute of Technology in Montgomery, W. Va.

Dr. Thomas H. Sperry (M.D. '73), a family practitioner, has established a practice in Virginia Beach, Va. After serving his internship at Riverside Hospital in Hampton, Va., Dr. Sperry specialized in family practice at General Hospital of Virginia Beach.

Dr. Kenneth W. Stanley (M.Ed. special education '73), who was awarded his doctorate degree in educational administration last June by VPI, is currently serving as a high school administrator in Graham, N.C., where he lives with his wife, the former Donna Lee Lacy (M.Ed. administration and supervision '73).

In August Lynda Maxey Trawick (M.S. nursing '73), assistant executive director of the Virginia Nurses Association, is now acting executive director. Trawick has also worked at MCV as a staff and head nurse, as an instructor-counselor in the nurse internship program, and as a coordinator and instructor in the clinical continuing education program.

William F. Webb (A.S. electrical technology '73) is in his second year as an electronics instructor for the Loudoun County Public Schools in Leesburg, Va.

Rev. Daniel O. Worthington, Jr. (B.A. philosophy '73), who earned his Master of Divinity degree from Virginia Theological Seminary, is serving a year as a deacon before his ordination into the priesthood next spring. On July 4th he held his first service as the new minister of Piedmont Episcopal Church in Madison, Va. Worthington returned to Virginia last spring after a year in Point Hope, Alaska. There he assisted native leaders in establishing a parish in a small Eskimo village.

Dr. John W. Burton III (D.D.S. '74), after completing two years of dental practice with the army at Ft. Bragg, N. C., has joined a practice in Suffolk, Va.

Adele McDaniel Glensky (B.S. physical therapy '74) has been named director of physical therapy at the Tidewater Rehabilitation Institute in Norfolk. She joined the institute a year ago and was named its acting director in February. She lives in Smithfield, Va.

Hal Oliver (B.S. health and physical education '74), of Williamsburg, Va., has returned to York Academy as football and baseball coach. Hal, a graduate of York, once played football and baseball at the academy. He taught two years at Surry Academy.

Ernest A. Poe (B.S. elementary education '74), a senior at Southeastern Baptist Seminary in Wake Forest, N.C., is assistant pastor of High Street Baptist Church in Roanoke, Va.

G. Ernest Skaggs (M.Ed. counselor education '74), a teacher at James E. Mallonice School in Hopewell, Va., has earned his fifth master's degree. In May Skaggs received a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling from VCU. In addition to another master's degree from VCU, Skaggs has earned a master's in school administration from Radford College, a master's in theology from the Presbyterian School of Religious Education, and a master's in humanities from the University of Richmond.

Dr. Robert B. Stroube (M.D. '74), assistant director of the Prince William (Va.) District Health Department, spent his first six months on the job in the county jail. Actually, he was treating patients in the first jail sick-call program operated by a health department in Virginia. Dr. Stroube, the most recent graduate of the three-year residency training program in public health sponsored by MCV and the Virginia Department of Health, divides his time between administrative duties and seeing patients in various clinics. He earned a master's degree in public health from Johns Hopkins.

Dor's Pastry Shop, a Richmond institution since the 1940s, has been acquired by Ukrop's Super Markets and is now being managed by Louis Underwood (B.S. marketing '74), a graduate of the American Institute of Baking. Ukrop's plans to sell Dor's popular birthday cakes in its seven Richmond-area stores.

Iwanna Melnyezyn Walker (A.S. information systems '74; B.S. business administration and management and information systems '76) is employed as a senior computer programmer with the State Department of Corrections. She also serves as an information specialist with the 2120th Public Information Detachment of the Virginia Army National Guard. She resides in Louisa, Va.

Dr. Robert Keith Belote (M.D. '75) has joined the Blackstone (Va.) Family Practice Center, where he will serve a two-year residency in family medicine.

Dr. Donald Eldridge Carwile (M.D. '75) has begun a two-year residency at the Blackstone Family Practice Center. He and his wife, Dee Elder Carwile (B.S. pharmacy '74), live in Blackstone, Va.

Roy C. Cheeley (B.S. accounting '75) has been elected assistant vice-president of Wheat, First Securities, a Richmond-based brokerage firm. Roy joined the firm in 1972 as a member of the data processing department. In 1973 he was named director of purchasing and was recently appointed to head the administrative services department.

James B. Covington (B.A. political science '75) is a second-year law student at the University of Virginia. His wife, Elizabeth Alexander Covington (B.S. special education '75), is teaching trainable mentally retarded teenagers at Albemarle High School in Charlottesville.

Edward DeFreitas (B.S. science '75), a second-year medical student at MCV, received an A. D. Williams summer fellowship at MCV. Each year the fellowships are granted to outstanding students at VCU's health sciences division. The funds are used to support student research.

The new superintendent of Charles City (Va.) schools is Michael D. Denoia (M.Ed. administration and supervision '75). Denoia, who earned a doctoral degree in education from the University of South Carolina, recently published a book, *One at a Time, All at Once*, about how to individualize instruction in the classroom.

Dr. Clay Devening (D.D.S. '75) has begun a

general practice in dentistry in Hillsville, Va.

The Chesterfield County (Va.) public school system has announced the promotion of Larry Elliott (B.S. English education '69; M.Ed. administration and supervision '75) to assistant principal at Robious Junior High School. Prior to his appointment, he taught English at Manchester High School.

Louise Ellis (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '75), of Flint Hill, Va., is a probation and parole officer serving Fauquier, Loudoun, and Rappahannock counties. She deals mainly with drug and alcohol abuses cases and with female probationers. Before assuming her present duties last May, Louise worked for the Winchester (Va.) General District Court.

Robert L. Gordon (M.H.A. '75), formerly administrator of the Riverside Hospital Community Mental Health Center in Newport News, Va., is new assistant administrator of Westbrook Psychiatric Hospital in Richmond. Gordon, a member of the Association of Mental Health Administrators, also holds an M.A. degree from the University of Richmond.

Drs. Garry H. Kuiken (M.D. '75) and Ben H. McIlwaine (M.D. '75) began the two-year residency program in family medicine at the Blackstone (Va.) Family Practice Center last July.

Margaret Murray Mead (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '75) has accepted a position as instructor of nursing with Dabney S. Lancaster Community College at Clifton Forge, Va. She received her B.S. degree in nursing from Duke University.

Dr. C. L. Powell, Jr. (M.D. '75) is serving at the Blackstone Family Practice Center, where he is involved in a two-year residency program. He and his wife, Susan Proffitt Powell (B.S. nursing '73), live in Amelia, Va.

Christ Episcopal Church in Spotsylvania, Va., has acquired its first full-time vicar, the Reverend Tom Reed (post-graduate certificate in patient counseling '75). This past year Rev. Reed studied Reformation history at Oxford University in England. He received his ordination upon his return to this country.

Marvin R. Blum (B.S. business administration and management '76), who joined the Insurance Management Corporation three years ago, has been elected vice-president of the company. He lives in Richmond.

Charles V. Bryson (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '76) is a sergeant in the campus police department at VCU, where he is completing course requirements for a master's degree in criminal justice administration.

Grace A. Cashion (B.A. English '76), supervisor of the electrocardiography department at MCV at the time of her retirement in 1970, completed the requirements for her bachelor's degree in May, ending part-time studies that began in 1953. Cashion, seventy-one, oversees the operation of her 180-acre farm, Shrubbery Hill, located near Montpelier, Va.

Several pieces of porcelain and stoneware by James Chalkley (B.F.A. crafts '76) were exhibited at the DeLong Studio in Virginia Beach, Va., during the summer.

Stephen Chovanec (B.F.A. communication arts and design '76) won first prize in the third annual Nikon/Nutshell Student Photo Contest. His color entry won for him \$1,500 worth of Nikon camera equipment.

Carl Clary (B.S. accounting '76) is employed by United Virginia Bankshares.

Constance A. Curran (B.A. English '76) is enrolled in a seven-month business course at the Pan American School in Richmond.

The History of RPI



Dr. Henry H. Hibbs has written a personal account of Richmond Professional Institute from its modest beginning in 1917 to its consolidation with the Medical College of Virginia to form Virginia Commonwealth University in 1968. The book, entitled *The History of the Richmond Professional Institute*, is hardbound in an attractive 8" x 11" format, contains 164 pages, and is generously illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The book, priced at \$12.50, has been published by the RPI Foundation and is available exclusively through the Alumni Activities Office.

Alumni Activities Office
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23284

Please make checks payable to
Virginia Commonwealth University

Please send me:

☐ History of RPI postpaid @ \$12.50

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City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Sports

Up against the wall

The Rams know they have their backs to the wall as they open their 1976-1977 season November 29 against North Carolina A & T. Not only are the players young and inexperienced, but with only a month before the season opener they found themselves playing for someone other than Coach Chuck Noe. On October 26, Noe, head basketball coach and athletic director for the past six years, resigned, throwing both duties into the hands of Lewis Mills, assistant athletic director. Mills, who was head basketball coach at the University of Richmond from 1963 to 1974, will coach the basketball team only until such time as a new head coach can be named. Graduation and defections have depleted the team's ranks, leaving Mills with a team short on experience as VCU enters its fourth season in major college competition.

The season's schedule is considered the toughest in the Rams' history. VCU will play the University of Virginia for the first time in the opening round of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Invitational Tournament at the Richmond Coliseum December 29-30. The Cavaliers, of Charlottesville, won the 1976 Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament. The four-game invitational tournament, sponsored by Richmond Newspapers, matches Virginia's "Big Four." In the other opening-round game Virginia Tech will play the University of Richmond. In the tournament's second round winner will play winner and loser, loser.

Local interest will again be high as VCU seeks to avenge last season's two losses—first by six points and then by two—to cross-town rival University of Richmond. VCU's at-home schedule also features games with Auburn and Middle Tennessee. As in past seasons VCU will

divide its fifteen home appearances between the Richmond Coliseum and the Franklin Street Gymnasium, located on the west campus.

On the road VCU will go up against such nationally recognized basketball powerhouses as the University of Louisville, University of Tulsa, Oral Roberts University, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, winner of the 1976 National Invitational Tournament (NIT) in New York City. Away games will be broadcast over radio by WRVA of Richmond.

This year's team includes seven players from last year's squad. Returning are seniors Norman Barnes and Edd Tatum, both 6'8"; juniors Gerald Henderson, 6'3"; Tony DiMaria, 5'11"; and Tim Binnis, 6'5"; and sophomores Ren Watson and Pat Holmes, both 6'9".

Gone from last year's squad, which posted a season record of sixteen wins and nine losses, are cocaptains Tom Motley and Keith Highsmith, both seniors last year. Also missing are George (Tic) Price and Tony Holloway. Price transferred to Virginia Tech; Holloway, to Norfolk State.

A shot at the NCAA title?

VCU has been admitted to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC), giving the Rams a chance for a bid to the 1977 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball tournament. In the past, VCU's independent status made it difficult for the team to obtain an invitation to the national tournament.

In September the ECAC expanded its membership to 220 schools by accepting ten new members, among them VCU, Old Dominion University, and the University of Richmond. The league also revamped its annual Division I post-season basketball tournament into three regions. Under

the new geographic alignment eleven colleges will be eligible for the New England playoff; twelve for the Metropolitan New York-New Jersey playoff; and thirteen for the upstate New York-Southern playoff. Four teams will compete in each playoff division, with all three regional winners advancing to the NCAA tournament.

ECAC membership in the upstate New York-Southern region includes Georgetown University, Catholic University, the U. S. Naval Academy, Saint Francis College (Pennsylvania), along with new members VCU, Old Dominion, and Richmond.

1976-1977 Basketball Schedule

Nov. 29	North Carolina A&T**
Dec. 1	South Carolina State*
4	University of Richmond**
6	University of Louisville
11	Middle Tennessee State**
13	Southeastern*
16	Auburn**
18	Georgia Southern**
29-30	Big Four Tournament**
Jan. 4	Western Carolina University
12	Methodist College*
18	Boston University
22	Georgia State**
27	University of Tulsa
29	Oral Roberts University
Feb. 5	Wright State College*
7	Western Carolina University**
12	Delaware State College*
14	University of South Alabama
17	Robert Morris College*
19	Georgia Southern
23	University of South Alabama**
26	University of Richmond
Mar. 1	Liberty Baptist College*
4	University of North Carolina-Charlotte

*Franklin Street Gymnasium

**Richmond Coliseum



Rams begin the season without the services of Coach Chuck Noe, who resigned in October after six seasons at VCU.



THE RAMS ARE BACK

The Rams are back and are ready to run. But they need you to cheer them on. The dollars you supply through ticket purchases are critical to the success of VCU's expanding athletic program. Act now to get the best re-

served seats. Send your order today. VCU has been allotted 2,125 seats for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Invitational Tournament at the Richmond Coliseum December 29-30, 1976. The tournament, sponsored by Richmond

Newspapers, matches Virginia's "Big Four:" VCU, Virginia Tech, University of Virginia, and University of Richmond. The tickets, priced at \$16 for the four games, are on sale at the VCU athletic ticket office.

1976-1977 VCU BASKETBALL TICKETS

Please print

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Payment plan

_____ Check enclosed payable to VCU Athletic Department

_____ Bank Americard Number _____

_____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Send order to Ticket Office, 901 West Franklin Street,
Richmond, Virginia 23284

		Number	Price	Amount
Plan 1	Season Ticket (15 games)			\$40
Plan 2	Coliseum Games (8 games)			\$26
Plan 3	Season Ticket plus Big Four Tournament (19 games)			\$56
Plan 4	Coliseum Games plus Big Four Tournament (12 games)			\$42
Sub-total				\$
Handling and Mailing				\$.50
Total				\$

1977 Alumni Travel Program

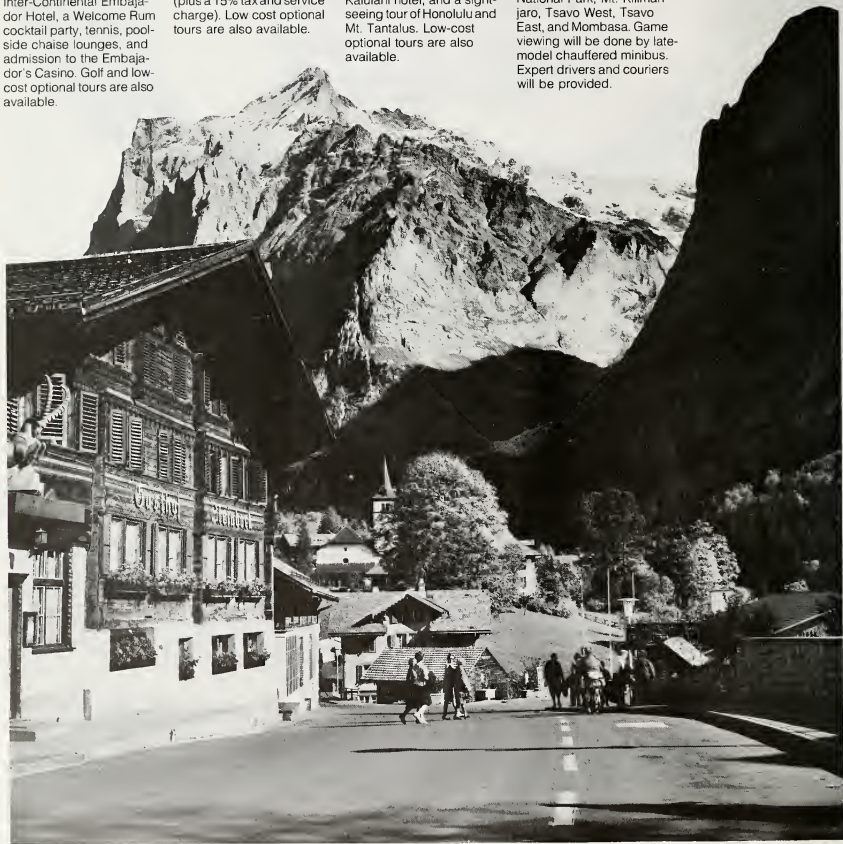
Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic and the oldest city in the New World, is the perfect tropical paradise for your winter vacation in the sun. The dates for your Caribbean holiday are January 3-10, 1977. The price of \$299 (plus a 15% tax and service charge) includes your round trip transportation to Santo Domingo aboard a Braniff International Airways jet, deluxe accommodations at the Inter-Continental Embajador Hotel, a Welcome Rum cocktail party, tennis, pool-side chaise lounges, and admission to the Embajador's Casino. Golf and low-cost optional tours are also available.

Switzerland—with its towering Alps, scenic meadows, and picturesque villages—is your destination for a springtime visit to Europe. Your tour will depart for Zurich on May 13 and will return May 21, 1977. The price of the trip, which includes round trip transportation aboard a Trans International Airways jet, deluxe hotel accommodations, continental breakfast daily, and a city sightseeing tour, is \$399 (plus a 15% tax and service charge). Low cost optional tours are also available.

Hawaii, its capital Honolulu, and the island of Oahu are waiting to bid you "Aloha." The price of your week's vacation, June 21-28, 1977, in the fiftieth state is \$419 (plus a 15% tax and service charge). The price includes round trip jet transportation from Richmond to Honolulu aboard American Airlines, the traditional flower lei greeting upon arrival, deluxe accommodations at the Sheraton-Princess Kaiulani hotel, and a sightseeing tour of Honolulu and Mt. Tantalus. Low-cost optional tours are also available.

East Africa and a safari to big game country await you on our exciting trip to Nairobi, Kenya, July 20-August 1, 1977. The price of \$699 includes round trip transportation to Nairobi aboard a Trans International Airways jet; deluxe hotel accommodations at the luxurious Nairobi Serena, Masai Serena, and the Salt Lick and Ngulia game lodges; plus sightseeing and game viewing in Nairobi, Amboseli National Park, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tsavo West, Tsavo East, and Mombasa. Game viewing will be done by late-model chauffeured minibus. Expert drivers and couriers will be provided.

With the exception of the trip to Hawaii, all of the tours will depart from Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C. (The flight to Hawaii will depart from Richmond's Byrd Airport.) The price per person is based upon double occupancy. For additional information, please contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284; telephone (804) 770-7125.





Virginia Commonwealth University
Alumni Activities Office
Richmond, Virginia 23284

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*Enrollment on VCU's academic campus topped 16,000 students this fall.
For a look at undergraduate admissions policies, see page 14.*